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But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 214--- BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1929 ONE ANNA

Bombay Faced With Water Scarcity!

GRADUAL CUT IN DAILY SUPPLY

—:o:—

Failure of Rain in Tansa Catchment Area

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL

The Bombay Municipal Commissioner has issued the following communique:—

Owing to scarcity of rainfall in the Tansa catchment area, the lake has not filled this year. The rainfall in the locality has been 63 inches up-to-date as against an average of 95 inches for the season. The level of the Lake which was 392.39 T.H.D., before the beginning of the current monsoon, stands at 408.82. The highest flood level of the Lake is 420 T.H.D. The level is, therefore, 11.18 feet below the top. At the lowest water level, before the beginning of the rains, the contents of the Lake were 8,010 million gallons. At the present level, the Lake contains 22,700 million gallons of water. Its full capacity is 35,603 million gallons.

In order to ensure the equal distribution of water to the City till the end of July next year, it is necessary to curtail the supply of water from an early date. On the most unfavourable assumption, i.e., if there is no appreciable rain in the catchment area hereafter, it may be necessary to reduce the daily supply of 75 to 80 million gallons, to 55 million gallons. The reduction in the supply will be made gradually after the middle of this month. The reduction may be much less than that contemplated or none at all, if heavy rain falls in the area hereafter. In view of the existing situation, it is necessary to economise the use of water as much as possible and to avoid all waste. Owners of gardens are specially appealed to, to co-operate with the Municipality by saving water.

SIND FLOOD SITUATION

—:o:—

DANGER NOT YET OVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 8

The Director of Information has issued the following communique: "Telegraphing at 3.40 p.m. to-day (Sunday) the Commissioner-in-Sind says:

The gauge at Bukkur yesterday fluctuated between 17.5 and 17.3. This sustained level is beginning to saturate and find weak spots in the guide banks and the Sukkur Bunds position will remain anxious until the river falls considerably. Patrol arrangements will be maintained until the river goes below 17. All the staff are becoming greatly fatigued. The pressure on the Begari Bund is very great. Two breaches occurred, which were immediately stopped. On the left bank in the Sukkur District the floods are falling everywhere and the Ghotki flood diversion bund is safe. Some flood water entered the eastern Nara on the 6th. In Nawabshah District the situation is extremely serious. The Nasarat Canal is almost uncontrollable. There are four breaches in the left bank and two in the right bank in addition to the three cuts. Yet, the gauge reading is still 18 inches above the maximum safe level. A very large area in Kandiaro Taluka and about one fourth of Naushahra Taluka are under water. There has been one breach in the river bund line at Sakrand and the flood is spreading towards Nawabshah. Kotri to-day reads 23.2 but the peak of the flood has not yet arrived."—A. P.

SIND FLOOD SITUATION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 9.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 6|25 this (Monday) evening the Commissioner in Sind says:—

The flood has now passed Sukkur and the river is falling fast. All danger at Sukkur is over and the patrols have been withdrawn. The Kashmor and Begari bunds are safe and water is falling rapidly. The Ghar Canal bunds are safe but the Pritchard water bunds are under great pressure. At a conference yesterday of the Collector and engineers, Nawabshah, it was decided to move the N. W. Railway to permit the main line at Makrarpur to be breached to allow the disposal of dangerous floods into the desert areas of Khairpur and Nawabshah. If the demands is not complied with there is danger of breaches to the railway line further south and immense danger by floods to the whole of Nawabshah district and parts of Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas.

The position is aggravated by the imminent danger of a breach on the Kotri-Sukkur line at Budrapur which would prevent diversion of main line traffic by that route and the two levels would cut off Karachi completely from up-country. The water level is increasing against all bunds in Fuleli Area and Karachi District.—A. P.

CALCUTTA-BOMBAY MAIL

—:o:—

TEMPORARY DIVERSION

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jubbulpore, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date the 9th September:—

"The seven Down and eight Up Calcutta Bombay mails will not be transhipped. A temporary diversion has been prepared and through communication restored at 14/20 hours. The eight Up mail will be the first train to pass over the diversion."—A. P.

Alleged Assault on Congress Workers

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

The correspondent of "Vir Bharat" from Naodar sends the report of a sensational news of assault on Congress workers and others at Nakodar in Jullunder district where the Political Conference was to be held under the presidentship of Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan.

It is reported that when the presidential procession reached the Sarai which was to be used as pandal and had previously been rented by the Reception Committee for the purpose it was found that the police were in possession of the same. The entrance to the Pandal was barred and notwithstanding a lengthy reasoning, the police refused to allow the Sarai being used for holding the conference. It is reported the police acted under the instructions of another partner of the Inn.

It is alleged, when the processionists had proceeded a little, they were attacked by a few goondas who were drunk at the time, while it is alleged the police looked on. Later on, the police arrested a few goondas and two Congress volunteers.

The Conference then met in open air.—Free Press.

Dramatic Incident in League Assembly

—:o:—

M. BRIAND'S RUSH TO DR. STRESEMANN

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—In the Assembly of the League of Nations, Dr. Stresemann alluded to "the happy results" of the Hague Conference and expressed agreement with Mr. MacDonald's suggestion regarding the desirability of modifying articles twelve and fifteen of the Covenant. Dr. Stresemann expressed the opinion that there were also other articles requiring revision.

DR. STRESEMANN SATISFIED.

Referring to the evacuation of the Rhineland, he pointed out that another portion of German territory was still under non-German administration and said that its inhabitants unanimously desired reunion with the Fatherland. He was very much satisfied with the British and French announcements of adhesion to the optional clause and drew attention to the highly important British proposals with reference to the Kellogg Pact.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE.

Dr. Stresemann concluded with the statement that disarmament must be carried on. He urged that the youth of the world must be educated regarding the importance of peace and supported M. Briand's idea of the United Economic States of Europe.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

There was a dramatic incident at the end of speech. M. Briand rose, pushed his way through crowd of delegates, and seized and shook Dr. Stresemann's hand amidst loud applause.

Sgr. Scialoia announced that Italy had, this morning, signed the optional clause.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Riga.—Comrade Pepper, Leader of the Communist Party in the United States has been expelled from the Communist International for not executing its orders and for refusing to return to Europe from America to explain his conduct. It is alleged that Comrade Pepper presented bills for expenses for work in Korea whither he was ordered but he never went. He was all the time in America and was engaged in anti-Communist propaganda.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mukden.—An official communique says that after two days' violent fighting the town of Pogranichnaya which had been captured by the Russians was re-taken by the Chinese.

Russian attacks on Tungning and Manchuli were repulsed.

Russians invaded Sinyuan District between Amur and Ussuri rivers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Berlin.—The German Foreign Office has replied the Soviet Note declaring that the German Consulates in China have done their utmost to safeguard the Soviet interests. Their protective measures would be much more effective if the Soviet Government instructs its informants to submit their statements immediately to the German Consuls.

The reply asks for details regarding the alleged exections and disappearances of the Soviet citizens and requests the Soviet Government to refrain from reprisals until the German Embassy in Peking has reported on the Russian complaints.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Cape Town (Durban).—A bulletin states that Sir K. V. Reddi is seriously ill, but he spent a good night. Doctors state that rest and quiet are very essential.—Reuter.

Simonite Report Presented to Assam Council

—:o:—

SWARAJIST MEMBERS WALK OUT

SHILLONG, Sept. 9

The Swarajist members walked out of the Assam Council when the Home Member presented the copy of the Assam Government recommendations to the Simon Commission and Col. Smile's Provincial Committee's Report.

The Provincial Committee recommends full responsible government in the province with safeguards, advocates the administration of police under popular control, unicameral provincial legislature, universal suffrage with an age limit of 25 years. The Committee opposes the transfer of Sylhet and Goalpara to Bengal with one member dissenting.

The Assam Government recommends (1) the exclusion of backward tracts which will be administered under a separate governor at the expense of the Central Government, (2) the abolition of Dyarchy to be substituted by a Cabinet with a Governor and four Ministers appointed from the elected members; no second chamber; increased representation in the Assembly and the Council of State and complete provincial autonomy except posts and telegraphs, defence and foreign relations.—Free Press.

LAHORE PRISONER VOMIT BLOOD!

—:o:—

Jatin Das Gets High Fever Again

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Jatin Das had remission for two hours and is having high fever again.

The condition of Shiv Varma has suddenly taken a critical turn as a result of the alleged forced feeding day before yesterday. He had no fever to-day but his heart is weak and is reported to have vomitted blood. Bejoy Kumar, Ajoy Ghosh and Kishorilal are in cells and it is learnt that they also vomitted blood. They could not be forcibly fed.—Free Press.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES.

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Anxious enquiies from various places are being received by Kironchandra Das about his brother's health. So far about a dozen telegrams including three from Subhas Bose and one from Urmila Devi who is now in Poona have been replied by Kiron intimating the precarious state of Jatin's health.

In the event of the worst happening, leaders and other public spirited people in the Punjab are collecting funds to meet the necessary expenses to give a fitting send off and safely convey Jatin's remains to Calcutta according to his wishes. Doctor Gopichand has, therefore, offered on behalf of the Defence and the Congress Committee to bear all the expenses in connection with the conveyance of the dead body of Jatin Das.—Free Press.

IN MEMORY OF HUNGER-STRIKER

PLEA FOR ALL-INDIA DAS DAY.

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

Sm. Parbati Devi, Secretary, All-India Swadhin Bharati Sangh, has issued the following to the Press:—

"For the last 56 days, Mr. Jatindra Nath Das is on hunger-strike. He has taken nothing but water. His condition is critical. He is hovering between life and death. We do not know when he will be taken away from us. Seeing his condition, the Jail Committee, appointed by the Government, advised for his immediate, unconditional release, yet the Government is too stubborn and has refused to release him. To protest against this callousness of the Government I request all public bodies to observe an All-India "Das Day". On that day, fast should be arranged all over the country so that the Government may be brought to realise the intensity of indignation felt against its action. I request all the leaders to fix a day as early as possible for the celebration of the All-India "Das Day". In my opinion 12th of September will be most convenient for the purpose."—Free Press.

JATIN'S WEIGHT ONLY 19 POUNDS

—:o:—

CONDITION CRITICAL

LAHORE, Sept. 8

Enquiries made this evening show Jatindranath Das had collapse of hands and feet last night at about 7 and remained so for about half an hur or so. Hot water bottles were applied which had beneficial effects. He is reported to have had high fever last night which continued to this day. His present weight is stated to be 19 Lbs., which sows a lost of 60 lbs. Other complications are the same as before.

An unconfirmed report says that nut of the five hunger strikers in the Borstal Jail Ajoy Ghosh, Bejoy Sinha and Kishorilal are kept in solitary cells. Attempts to feed forcibly is given up owing to resistance.

OLD MAN OF 60 ON HUNGER STRIKE.

The condition of Siv Varma now in hospital is said to be grave, and that has got high fever and pains in his chest. Sohan Singh Josh, an old man of 60 is reported to be on hunger strike in the Central Jail.—Free Press.

WATER ALSO DISCONTINUED.

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Jatindranath Das had it is reported no fever this morning; but he passed a sleepless night, and that he stopped taking water during the last three days, and so also no medicine is taken. His pulse beat is stated to be 80, and other conditions the same as before.—Free Press.

ARBITRATORS DISAGREE

—:o:—

Ahmedabad wages Question

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas to whom the question of restoration of the cut in the wages was referred with a view to arbitration by the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association have now announced that owing to difference of opinion between them the question will be referred to an umpire for final decision and that they have selected as umpire Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, retired Judge, Bombay High Court. Mahatma Gandhi has issued an appeal to the workmen to have patience and preserve the peace. He says that he is aware that there is some restlessness among them owing to the delay in the announcement of the arbitrators' decision. He assures them that he will try to obtain the decision of the umpire as soon as possible. He will do what he can for them during his tour in the United Provinces and get information regarding their welfare.—A. P.

STEAMER CAPSIZES

—:o:—

100 LIVES LOST

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Helsingfors.—The Finnish steamer "Kuru" capsized off Tammerfors a few minutes after leaving the quay in a heavy sea and sank within a minute. It is estimated that 100 passengers were drowned.—Reuter.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY

House Rejects Bill to Amend Negotiable Instruments Act

"HUNGER STRIKE BILL" INTRODUCED

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Government lost the first division of this session of the Legislative Assembly when Sir George Schuster's Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act was rejected to-day by 47 votes to 42.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Lobby was full of talk about the Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code which will be introduced when the Legislative Assembly reassembles after three days' recess.

It is a convention in the Assembly that a Bill in its introduction stage is not objected to. So to-day nothing sensational is likely to happen over the question. All opposition to it is being postponed to a later stage.

With the arrival of Pandit Motilal Nehru to-day, the Opposition has been much strengthened. Among other new arrivals were Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.

The Galleries will continue to assume deserted aspect while the Police arrangement is to-day on a more elaborate scale.

The question hour to-day was enlivened by the heckling to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta subjected Sir Bhupendra Mitra over the question of the appointment of Town Inspectors in Bombay. The question of the treatment of under-trial prisoners with particular reference to hunger-strike prisoners in Lahore jails was raised by Mr. Chamanlal during question time.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether the Government were prepared to mete out the same treatment to Indian under-trial prisoners at Lahore as was meted out to Indian prisoners.

The Home Member replying said that this matter was under the jurisdiction of the local Government, and as such the Government of India did not think it proper to interfere in this matter. Pandit Malaviya pointed out the matter was attracting the attention of the whole of India and so the Government ought to frame such rules as would apply to the whole of India. The Home Member replied that this matter was governed by Prison Rules which were under the Local Government.

Pandit Malaviya pressed the question further, but the Home Member persisted in refusing to interfere.

"HUNGER-STRIKE BILL."

The Home Member then moved for leave to introduce the Bill further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code (what is commonly known now as the "Hunger-strike Bill"). He said, its object being to prevent delay, and defeat of the purpose of prosecution by the prisoners voluntarily undertaking certain course of act on.

Pandit Nilkant Das on a point of order said that it has been the convention in the House not to oppose a Bill in its introduction stage. But on account of the recent amendment of Rules, the President cannot rule the motion out of order, once the House is possessed of the Bill. So he wanted a ruling as this matter cannot be discussed without discussing matters which are "sub-judice," which would involve the abuse of forms and procedure of the House. He asked the President to rule the motion out of order. The President considered the matter carefully, and he was convinced that the matter could not be discussed without reference to matters which were "sub-judice." So he ruled that the motion was perfectly in order.

The Home Member then introduced the Bill.—Free Press.

AMENDING BILLS.

The Bill further to amend the Calcutta Pilots Act and the Indian Ports Act in order to vest the control of the Bengal Pilot service in Governor-General moved by Sir George Rainy, was passed. So also he Bill to amend the Indian Boilers Act moved by Sir B. N. Mitra, was passed.

The Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

The Bill to amend the Income-tax Act (Provident Fund Relief) was referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census moved by the Home Member evoked some discussion. Mr. N. C. Kelkar suggested that the Census Officer ought to be satisfied with a declaration from a Hindu that he is a Hindu and should not go into details about forms of belief.

Mr. Yamin Khan (nominated Mahomedan) maintained this information was necessary.

Mr. Jayakar supported Mr. Kelkar's contention and said that these details were unnecessary and vexatious and would be resented in the case of Christians and Mahomedans.

Sir Abdul Quaiyum supported Mr. Yamin Khan.

Dr. Moonje and Mr. Amarnath Dutt also supported Mr. Kelkar, the latter characterising the Government's motive behind asking this question to Hindus alone was actuated by a desire to show the number of Hindus in less proportion.

Sir James Crier replying said that the Bill was entirely non-controversial and he would forward to the Local Governments for consideration at the time of issuing of instructions on the debate in the House in this connection. The Bill was passed, after which the House rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

After the lunch interval, on the motion of Sir George Rainy, the Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act of the line of the Washington Convention, was referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to provide for the levy of cess on soft coke despatched by rail from collieries in the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, also moved by Sir George Rainy, was passed.

The next Bill to amend the Cantonments House accommodation moved by the Army Secretary, was referred to a Select Committee.

On the motion of the Law Member, the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the sale of goods and the Bill to amend Section 178 of the Indian Contract Act was referred to a Select Committee.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Sir George Schuster then moved two Bills, one for the amendment of Income Tax Act of 1922 (Amendment of Sections 2 and 23) and the other for the control over certain operations relating to dangerous drugs were referred to a Select Committee while on another motion, namely, the reference of the Bill to amend Sections 13, 16 and 35 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the House divided for the first time this session and the Government were defeated by 47 to 42 votes.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas took objection to Sir George Schuster's

(Continued on page 11.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The second Bureau report showing the condition as on the 1st inst., indicated crop, ginnings and abandonment of acreage will be published to-day in America and the same will be received here to-night at 9.45 p.m. These figures during the past 5 years were as under:—

	Condition	Crop estimate
1924	59.3	12,787,000
1925	56.2	13,740,000
1926	59.6	15,166,000
1927	56.1	12,692,000
1928	60.3	14,439,000
	Ginning	Final ginnings
1924	958,000	13,631,000
1925	1893,000	16,104,000
1926	697,000	17,688,000
1927	1540,000	12,778,000
1928	956,000	14,269,000

In addition the private crop estimates which we have given, following further estimate are received:—

The Memphis commercial Appeal —condition 57.8 per cent. Crop 14,756,000 bales.

Messrs. Proctor and Gamble estimate condition 58.7 per cent. Crop 15,000,000 bales.

Messrs. Norman Mayer and Co. estimate condition 55 per cent.

The average guess of the members of the N. Y. Cotton Exchange is 15,063,000 bales.

The Garside Cotton Service estimate the crop 14,712,000 bales

The average guess of the private estimates condition 57.5 per cent crop 14,887,000 bales.

Liverpool:—"15 million discounted. Good estimates 14,750,000 bales" Owing to probability continued damage September Prefer purchases."

Harries:—"Cotton account great uncertainty Government report Monday consider even position advisable but lean moderately bear side account recent beneficial rains increasing hedge selling apathetic attitude trade."

Messrs. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated. 6th and 7th Sept. 1929

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, 6th Sept.:—

"Beneficial rains some sections induced profit-taking, consider little real benefit, expect fluctuation and probable sharp advance if Bureau near fifteen."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. 6th Sept. 1929.:—

1. "Healthier tone Lancashire Cloth enquiry broadens New York members guess 15,063,000 bales."

2. "Rains so far inadequate Texas." of 7th Sept.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers. 7th Sept. 1929.:—

"Fifteen discounted, good estimates 14750000 bales owing probability continued damage September, prefer purchases."

6th September—New York October Highest 19.02 lowest 18.92 January highest 19.39 (10-10 a.m.) lowest 19.27 (2.04 p.m.)

7th September—New York October Highest 19.03 lowest 18.90. January Highest 19.37 (10.33 a.m.) lowest 19.25 (closing).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Memphis 6th Sept.—Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas, Louisiana and West Texas. Drought Broken—

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Spinners takings so far this season are 10,320,00 bales."

Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—

"Forecast of the Agricultural Bureau Report is 15100000."

Reuter:—

"Market was quiet and irregular until closing, when suddenly declined on favourable Western Belt forecast and liquidation."

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Memphis, Sept. 8, 8-30 p.m. Heavy rains Oklahoma and Texas. Drought completely broken. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Sept. 9

F. P. Bales			
Receipts to date	7-9-29	711000	1929-30 493000 1928-29
Receipts Yesterday	7-9-29	37000	1929-30 27000 1928-29
Exports to date	7-9-29	383000	1929-30 444000 1928-29
Stock at Ports	6-9-29	713000	1929-30 526000 1928-29
Stock at Interior Towns	6-9-29		239000 1929-30 351000 1928-29
Stock at Liverpool	6-9-29	783000	1929-30 633000 1928-29
Visible Supply	6-9-29	1831000	1929-30 1807000 1928-29
Quantity in Sight	6-9-29	1098000	1929-30 731000 1928-29

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 7.

Demand Bills 484.12

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 7.

October	18.93—.19
December	19.26.—.04
January	19.25—.05
March	19.45—.05
May	19.55—.01
Middling Spot	19.15—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 7.

October	18.83—.10
December	18.12—.09
Middling Spot	18.74—.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	37,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

	Opening	Closing
September		10.12
October	10.10	10.12
November		10.08—.01
December		10.16
January	10.13	10.15—.01
February		10.17—.01
March	10.19	10.21—.01
April		10.20—.01
May	10.20	10.23—.01
June		10.22—.01
July		10.16—.07
August		10.10—.07
September		10.05—.06
Middling Spot		10.51+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sles on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Scinde Fully Good	6.40+.05
Scinde Fine	6.65+.05
Scinde Superfine	6.90+.05
Bengal Good	6.15+.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.40+.05
Bengal Fine	6.65+.05
Oomra Good	7.30+.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.60+.05
Oomra Fine	7.90+.05
Broach Fully Good	8.50+.05
Broach Fine	8.75+.05
Broach Superfine	9.00+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

October	16.73
November	16.73
January	16.83
March	16.97
May	17.15
July	17.20
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.50

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 7.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	24-1/16
Forward	24-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 7

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 7.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	24.89
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	closed
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	123.90
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—

Dec./Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £17-11-3

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—

Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £19-12-6

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The local market opened at Rs. 346/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. In view of the publication of the Bureau report there was a small turnover of business. Liverpool opening advices were quiet on reports of rains in West Belt. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	...	345	12 0
Oomra D./J.	...	311-0-0	
Bengal D./J.	...	261	8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 9

September	248.20	—0.10
December	222.90	—
March	218.00	—0.50

LINSEED & WHEAT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 9

Linseed Sept.	12-14-0
Linseed May	12-6-9
Wheat Sept.	7-7-6
Wheat Jan.	7-11-9
Wheat May	7-11-9

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

100	Curla mill	Mundusar	290
100	Japan T & Co.	Katol	289
100	Japan T & Co.	Arvi	275
100	Japan T & Co.	Khamgaon	275
100	Japan T & Co.	Bengal	226
100	A Damodar & Co.	Katol	295
100	Volkart Bros	Burwaha	283
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Veraval	230
100	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	234
100	K Vishram & Co.	Saoner	302

ROOM RATE

Bengal 263 D/J.
Broach 347 A/M.
Umra 312 D/J.
Southern 324 A/S.
Southern 324 Ready.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	average
Bengal Superfine	240	
Bengal Fine	230	
Bengal F.G.	225	210
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225	210
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	280
Arvi Fine	295	270
Amraoti Fine	280	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	270
Mulkapur Fine	270	250
Khandesh Fine	270	250
Muthia Fine	230	220
Muthia F.G.	220	210
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	285	270
Purna F. GG.S.	285	270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	285	
Barwah Sanavad Fine	280	270
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	390	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jina	450	
Busoga	460	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	6/9/29	This This	Since 1st year. year
Khandesh		90	283
Central India		104	1,139
Bursi and Nagar		230	550
Hyderabad-Gaorani			
Berar		166	783
Central Provinces			119
Total Oomras		590	2,874
Dholera			312
N.-W. Provinces			
Rajputana			276
Sind-Punjab Broach			55
Coompta & Dharwar		109	1,635
Westerns-Northerns		364	717
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			
Persian			84
American			109
Egyptian and African		644	3,661
Total		1,707	9...

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-preased Bales	1Sept. to 5th 6/9/29 This	Sept. year.
Europe	2,450	11,250
Japan & China	3,960	Nil
Coast Ports		Nil
Up-country by Rail		2,029
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		31,377
Total	6,414	44,656

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Our Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in Friday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment September Rs. 7/15/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 8/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Firm.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 9.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mar
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4.

SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 159 1/4.

SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 756 1/2.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 11/16 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 3/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/8 7th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 1/4 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £ 4/4/11 1/2 5th instant; £ 4/4/11 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/8 5th inst. 24 1/16 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 3/16 5th inst. 24 1/8 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 3/8 5th inst. 52 1/8 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent. 5th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/4 per cent. 5th inst. 6 3/16 per cent. 7th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

"Tone of Silver"—Featureless. Very little doing. Market closed uncertain.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 68/10/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan of 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs **96|2.**

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955 of Rs. 90/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs **98.**

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1979 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/9/6 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0.

Tone of Market:—3-1/2 per cent. Steady, bears covering; rest quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Sept. 9.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent

6 months Discounts 6 3/16 p. c.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money market:— Easy

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

London ready 24/5.
London forward 24/6.
China op 2/4/3 clo. 2/4/3.
America cent 52/10
Ready 54/15.
Bhadra op. 54/13 Clo. 54/14.
Asho op. 54/12 clo. 54/13.
Tejimandi Bhadra 6/ Asho 12/-.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7.
Bhadra 2/7/6.
Asho 21/7/6.
N. City 21/10/6.
N. Manor 21/10/-.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.

Oct. close at s. 9/8d. 1d.
Dec. close at s 10/0 3/8d. 7/8d.
Mar. close at s 10/5 3/8d. 7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.33-3/4 up 1/4.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.42 up 3/8.
Mar. per bushel doll 1.47-1/2 up 1/8.

Cable advice:—

"Market uneasy on report Barometer falling Argentine".

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/4 Highest Rs. 51/9 Closing Rs. 51/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57/4 Highest Rs. 57/11 Lowest Rs. 57/3 Closing Rs. 57/5.

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145/- per ton.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £22-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. s'ment sellers £22-5-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept./Oct. shipment Hull sellers £21/0/0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £22-12-6

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment paid £21:17:6, Sept./Oct.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers £22:5:0, Oct-Nov.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull buyers £20:12:6, Sept.-Oct.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers £22:2:6, Sept.-Oct.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

COTTON.

General idea is that Bureau will be slightly under 15000000.

SUGAR.

Market idle Cuban committee not selling, and plans unannounced. New Yorks reports September short covering continues together with heavy deliveries

COFFEE.

Selling pressure Rios and Victorias depresses Rio contract, but Santos less effected owing to paucity deliveries grades. Some support expected following recent weakness.

COCOA.

Private reports of delayed main Accra crop reviving confidence for immediate future.

RUBBER.

Depressed by heavy Malayan shipments but shows more resistance at lower level

WHEAT.

Heavy supplies in North America off-sett by drought complaint from Argentine Expect continued trading market.

CORN.

American crop reports continue Bullish.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office, dated 9th inst. at 10 a.m.:—

"Heavy rain Oklahoma and Texas".

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept. shipment sellers 46/9.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers 46/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers 48/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels: Sept./Oct. shipment nominal and value 48/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 7.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/2-1/4.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/2-1/4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/3-1/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/4.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: sellers 10-1/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 6.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 6.

Interest, Day to Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
" 7 Days' Market Loans ..... 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months ..... 6-5/8 p.c.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104, China Bazar Road, MADRAS

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, Sept. 9.

Conditions continue to be unsettled overhead the Bay of Bengal. Monsoon is active in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, local in Bengal, West Central Provinces, Kumaon Hills, while a few falls occurred in Assam, Punjab Hills, North-West Frontier Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Akyab, Gwa, Yamethin four inches; Victoria Point, Monywa three; Bassein two; Mandalay, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Sambalpur six; Ranchi one and a half; Cuttack, Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri one; Jagdalpur two; Pachmarhi, Akola one, Parachinar half an inch; Parbhani, Mangalore, Gopalpur half.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Upper Burma and increase in South Bengal and extend in West Central Provinces and West Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Likely areas of locally heavy rain during the next thirty-six hours are Pegu and Arakan Divisions, South Bengal and Orissa.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th September 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.795 inches (.002 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.43 inches.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Claimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS . Amer ican, England, Germany. Cutting 3 months course, Rs. 75. Principal Kapur, Diploma (American). American Tailoring School, Girgaum, Bombay.
A R1872

WANTED—a competent HINDU PRIVATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN by a well-to-do Merchant of up-country for training and looking after his sons wholetime. He must be a graduate (L. T. Preferred) strong in English, Mathematics and History and Conversant with outdoor games. Apply sharp stating terms with qualifications to No. 2351, Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1873

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED a TELEGU BRAHMAN for a Telegu Brahman virgin widow, aged 20 years, fair coloured well versed in house hold affairs, educated upto middle in Telegu and Hindi. Apply with photos stating age income etc., JWALA PERSHAD HONY. SECRETARY, Widows. Home Darya Ganj Delhi.
R1865

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32711

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand Greenhalgh's willow in working order for the Khatau Makanji Mills. Write with full details to the Manager at the Mills.
N 32814

WANTED—Necessary SCHOLARSHIP or LOAN to an extremely poor student in seventh. Please write to USMAN SIDDIK KHATRI, Mundra (Cutch.)
L R1874

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN VIEW of the congestion caused last year, during the Mount Mary Feast at Bandra, owing to Taxis and private Motor Cars being parked on the open space in front of the Church; the following Traffic instructions during the Mount Mary Feast from 8th to 15th September, 1929, are issued for the guidance of the Public.

I. Taxis, Private Motor Cars and Horse, Carriages will approach by Hill Road and proceed up to Mount Mary Church to put down or pick up passengers. No Vehicles will be allowed to park on the open space in front of the Church. All Motor Vehicles will continue in the same direction without turning round, via Cane Road, and will be parked on the Sea front near Bandra Point. To return to the Church again, they will be brought round via Chimbai Corner and Hill Road and again approach the Church in same direction as before and continue via Cane Road, as above mentioned. Horse carriages will be allowed to turn round opposite the Church and pass behind the Cross, and return by the same route, i.e., via Hill Road and not by Cane Road, and will then turn to the left into Pereira Road.

II. The owners of Private Motor Cars are requested to bring their drivers to take the Cars to the down the Hill to Bandra Point, and bring them round again.

(Sd.) J. R. GREGORY,
District Superintendent of Police,
Bombay Suburban District,
BANDRA.
5-9-1929.

TENDERS

GONDAL RAILWAY

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 21st October, 1929.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender, which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores". No Tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal,
Gondal, 24th August, 1929.
32775

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act X of 1928, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per complete copy, or Rs. 3 per copy of an individual Ward list, at the Office of the Electoral Department, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his|her name inserted in the said list, or who (his|her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his|her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his|her choice of the Ward in which he|she wishes to vote, or to apply that his|her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his|her claim, objection or application as the case may be, to the Election Officer at the address above stated, on or before the 1st October, 1929. Communications received after 5 p.m. (B. T.), on this date will not be accepted.

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he|she denies the right of any person to be entered in the roll, the evidence which he|she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to, and his|her number in the Ward list.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th September, 1929.
32810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 29th September, 1929, by the undersigned from men from the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (including Sind) for posts of Clerks, Draftsmen, Assistant Draftsmen and Tracers in various grades on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme for consideration in future vacancies. PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO SINDHI MAHOMEDANS. Starting pay according to qualifications and practical experience. Applicants should clearly state in their own handwriting the date of birth, place of origin, caste and sub-caste if any, qualifications, past experience (with details of service rendered and pays drawn), speed in typewriting and the minimum pay acceptable. True copies of testimonials, if any, should be submitted accompanied by specimen tracings in the case of applicants for the Drawing Establishments. Those already in employ must apply through their present employers.

During the period from 1st January 1929 to 30th April 1929, sixty (acting as well as substantive) vacancies were filled in on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme.

(Sd.) C. S. C. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer,
Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.
Karachi, 4th September, 1929.
32815

IN THE SUB-COURT TRICHINOPOLY

O. S. 1 OF 1929.

Between:—
His Highness the Maharana Shri Dowlatsingajee, Thakur Saheb of Limbdi, represented by Mr. V. C. Gopalaratnam, authorised Agent ..... Plaintiff

and

Minor S. Ram M. Ram Ramanathan Chettiar by guardian Muthal Alhi and three others ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. M. NAGAR SETH AND SONS, who were carrying on business at Esplanade Road, Bombay, have been added as the 3rd Defendant in the above suit, which has been laid for possession and other reliefs relating to the properties owned by Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons in the village of Vadavur, Trichinopoly Taluk, and that the said Messrs. M. Nagar Seth and Sons may appear and defend the suit on or before the 15th October, 1929, to which date the suit stands posted for hearing.

P. S. KRISHNAMURTI IYER.
Advocate for Plaintiff.
Trichinopoly, 3rd September, 1929.
32817

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1730 of 1929.

Messrs. RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO. and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHANDULAL RATANCHAND and others ..... Defendants.

To,
CHANDULAL RATANCHAND, Esq.,
1st Defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have taken out a Notice of Motion returnable on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia for appointment of a Receiver to take charge of Rs. 4,614-4-0 lying in the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, or with the Inspector in charge of the Police Station at Princess Street and for an injunction restraining you from withdrawing the said sum of Rs. 4,614-4-0.

And please further take notice that pending argument of the said notice of motion an interim injunction has been granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on the 6th day of September, 1929, restraining the Defendants from withdrawing the said sum of Rs. 4,614-4-0 from the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, or the Inspector in charge Princess Street Police Station.

And please further take notice that leave has been granted under Rules 323 and 325 of the High Court Rules for short service and for service of the notice of motion before the service of the writ of summons.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1929.

Yours Truly,
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913

and

In the Matter of Thomas Brown (India), Ltd., a Private Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, having its Registered Office in Bombay at Ballard Estate, within the Fort, Bombay.

BHANJI DHARAMSEY SHAPARIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Ghatkopar, District Thana ..... Petitioner.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 4th day of September, 1929, on the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner IT WAS ORDERED that Thomas Brown (India), Ltd., be wound up by the Court under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Liquidator, is appointed the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1929.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
32813

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 751 of 1929.

Re: KISHANDAS PREMCHAND, until 1927 doing business in the name of Tirathdas Kishandas at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and since 1927 until now residing at the same place ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: BISESSARLAL CHIRAWALA ... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 6th day of September, 1929, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
32819

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the parties concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Noor Mahomed Amibhai, Messrs. J. S MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of September, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement or house and a shed and all other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1088.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, New Nos. 13531, 13602, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, Cadastral Survey No. 1/1743 (Byculla Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Indian Institute of Science vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, on or towards the North by the Sankli Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Sir D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3910 (2) and Street No. 97A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES COLOURED FENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. A. H. Greet & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort:
4 Bales Coloured Fents.

Auction Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of

OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.

For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI 10TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulalli Vasi, the Mortgager in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd March, 1925, and a transfer of the said mortgage dated 24th April, 1928 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement, godown, stables, wells and other erections thereon (being a portion of one large compound formerly belonging to the late Mr. Tyabki Bhainia which has since been divided) situate at Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane admeasuring about 2236 sq. yards and on actual admeasurement found to contain about 1996 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2004 etc., New No. 9136, Old Survey No. 814 820, New Survey No. 5505, Cadastral Survey No. 1040 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward No. 2012-13, etc. Street Nos. 1, 2 etc., and bounded on the East by Khetwadi 10th Lane and beyond that by the property known as Wadia Lodge, on the West partly by the property of the late Mr. Amirudin Tyebji and partly by the property known as Baj Building, on the North by the property formerly of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and now by the properties known as Tyab Building, Shiraz Building and Padamsi Building and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji and now belonging to Odhavji Dhanji and Chimnaji Pratapchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

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CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid
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American Chemical Diamond Co., No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LION
and
THE MOUSE
Featuring:
LIONEL BARRYMORE
As The Financial Lion
and
MAY MCAVOY.
As the Bewitching Mouse
A VITAPHONE TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
AT 6 & 10 P.M.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
Wonderful Viennese Dancer
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
CINEMA
THE
SEVENTH HEAVEN
THE FOX GOLD MEDAL PHOTOPLAY.

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TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.
The Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
Presents
ROSE MARIE
Positively Last Performance.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOUISE LORRAINE *and* GEORGE K. ARTHUR *in* "CIRCUS ROOKIES"

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(Incorporated in England.)
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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
14 Sept.	Narkunda x ..	ALL	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,337
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16.572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,84
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)	TRANS-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
29 ,,	Narkunda*..		16.572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov, ..	Dumana ..	8,427
10th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th Sept.
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	9th Oct
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th ,,	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
11th Sept.	Bankura ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
11th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
13th Sept.	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi	
14th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder. Dwarka & C' Mandvi	
16th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

LYLE LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	a 18Sept
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10590	....	@16 ,,
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	2 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	a 30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 Sept.	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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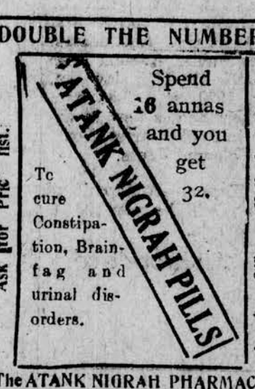
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents
Ballard Estate Bombay

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list.



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Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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Tele. No. 22997.

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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

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Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

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Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Dejhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafisabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

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Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
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Advertisement Charges per issue:
Rs. 35 a page, Rs. 20 half page, Rs. 10 quarter page.

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25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Rugby: Duke of Wellington's Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana 'B' or the Cheshire Regiment, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 13.

Khordad Sal: Parsi Holiday, (Banks Closed).

DOMESTIC OCCURPANCE

—:o:—

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Muhammad M. Killedar heartily thanks all the relatives, friends and admirers for their telegrams and letters of condolence on the occasion of his beloved wife's sad demise.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

B. P. BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

From Monday, (the 9th inst.), the address of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will be New Council Hall Buildings, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A cricket match was played on 8th instant at Khar, between Kayastha Youths and Lakhminagar Sports Club. The Kayastha Youths made 25 and 50 runs. The Lakhminagar Sports Club made 52 and 11 runs for 6 wickets. Thus the match resulted in a draw.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. G. Kanekar will conduct the class in "Indian Labour Problem".

CHARITY SHOW AT MAJESTIC.

The proprietors of Cinema Majestic, Bombay, have arranged to have a charity show on the 15th inst., (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in aid of Bombay Governor's Sind Relief Fund. The feature attraction will be a Tiffany-Stahl Production "Once and Forever", starring Patsy Miller and John Hanon.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, Secretary, Greater India Society, Calcutta, will deliver Lecture II of his course of Unviersity Extension Lectures on "Art and Archaeology of Greater India" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, University South Block, opposite Mahendra Mansions), to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Art and Archaeology of the Hindu Colony of Cambodge" and the lecture is open to the public. The lecture would be illustrated later with magic lantern slides.

CHEST & LUNG PERILS.

NOTHING EQUALS PEPS FOR COLDS & BRONCHIAL AILMENTS.

At this time of the year changing climatic conditions mean greatly increased danger to those subject to any chest or lung weakness. To ward off bronchitis, asthma, and other threatened complications, take Peps at the first sign of a cold, throat discomfort or cough.

Peps are a wonderful breatheable medicine compressed into handy tablet form. When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain healing and chest-strengthening balsams. These, mixing with the breath, circulate through the breathing passages to the furthermost recesses of the lungs.

This unique Peps medicine bathes all vital inner parts with a wonderful soothing, healing and antiseptic influence. It exterminates all mischievous germs lodged in the throat and air-tubes, relieves inflamed and cough-torn lining membrane, and loosens hard stringy phlegm. Coughing is promptly allayed by Peps, breathing made normal and easy, and the entire bronchial system is invigorated.

Peps provide a handy, safe and agreeable remedy for coughs, colds, chills, influenza, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchial asthma catarrh, etc. For young and old, and especially those who suspect chest or lung trouble, Peps are indispensable. Get a bottle to-day from your nearest medicine dealer. Price Re. One. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

DATES OF DECLATION OF RESULTS.

1. Final M.B.B.S. (Part), Monday, (Sept. 23), at 2. 2. B.E. (Civil and Mechanical) Examinations, Monday, (Nov. 4), at 2. 3. B.A. Pass Examination, Thursday, (Nov. 7), at 2. 4. B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination, Thursday, (Nov. 7), at 2. 5. First LL.B. Examination, Friday, (Nov. 8), at 2. 6. B.Com. Examination, Friday, (Nov. 8), at 2. 7. Second LL.B. Examination, Thursday, (Nov. 14), at 2. 8. First M.B.B.S. Examination, Monday, (Dec. 23), at 2. 9. Final M.B.B.S., Part II Examination, Monday, (Dec. 23), at 2. 10. Second M.B.B.S. Examination, Monday, (Jan. 14), at 2. 11. M.Sc. Translation, Tuesday, (Jan. 28), at 2.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Girgaum Back Road: by Y. M. H. A.—Dr. Khanolkar on "Youth and Adventure" 6-30 p.m.

At Love Grove Pumping Station: by Y. M. C. A. (Welfare Work). Cinema and lantern show 6-30 p.m.

At Matunga, by Hindu Sabha:—Mrs. S. Kavnaikar lecture (for ladies) on Hinduism, 3 p.m.; Dhruva Bal-veer Mela of Vile Parle 7-30 p.m.; Mr. Kelkar's lecture 9 p.m. on Religions; harmonium playing 10-30 p.m.

At Matunga, by Gowd Saraswat Brahman Samaj:—Miss Anandi Joshi's lecture 4 p.m., Mr. Varlikar's mimicry 9 p.m.; feats of strength 10 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by N. A. S. G. U. Mandal:—Mr. Shamji's Harikirtan, 9-30 p.m.

At Kalkadevi, (Keshav Bag, Princess Street):—Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai's lecture 6-30 p.m. on "Municipal Administration," Mr. B. T. Desai presiding. Athletic Sports by Lohana Vyayamshala, Mr. K. M. Javeri presiding.

At Santa Cruz, by Saraswat Colony:—Physical Culture demonstration by Shri Ram Amateurs from 8-30 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala:—Dr. Kelkar's lecture 4 p.m.

At Bandra:—(Naik's Bungalow, Ghodbander Road). Messrs. Altekar and M. Govindji's lecture on Gita, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA GANESHOTSAV.

—:o:—

Tuesday, 10th inst. 3-30 P.M., Powada singing by Nanivadekar Queen of Zanshi). 4 P. M., Dr. Velkar's lecture under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Pupala. Wednesday, 11th inst. 4 P.M., magic lantern lecture; 5-30 P.M., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's address. Thursday, 12th inst., 11 A.M., Mr. Phatak's lecture on 'Swadeshi Movement' under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

"ROSE MARIE" AT OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

To-day (Tuesday) a farewell matinee performance of "Rose Marie" will be given by the Banyard Musical Comedy Company. During its short season the Company has attracted large crowds and won popular esteem. The play is an exact replica of the Drury Lane production in London which has the unique record run of more than 1,200 nights.

The special features of the play are the variety of dances, arranged by Mr. Leon Kellaway, once a partner of Pavlova, and the music for which a special orchestra has been provided by Mr. H. Judge Robinson.

The music of "Rose Marie" is of operatic quality, and in some of its lofty passages reminds one of Puccini, the composer of "Madame Butterfly". Some of its pieces are suggestive of the wild rockies and glistening snows of Canada where the action of the story is laid. Among the other pieces may be mentioned the exotic and weird music played with the gorgeous and fantastic "Totem-dance" by the chorus led by "Wanda" in the first act; and the *waltz* that accompanies Wanda's "fan-dance" in the second act. The haunting melody of "Rose Marie, I love you" sung by Alec Kellaway and the other members will hardly be forgotten by those who have heard it once. The "Indian love song" conjures up the wild atmosphere and the free life of the Red Indians. The "gavotte," a classical French dance, is gracefully played by Leon Kellaway and the charming dancer Miss Edna Ray. And, above all, there is the inimitable pair, Alec Kellaway and Miss Thelma Burness who play the leading roles.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS

U. S. Bureau Reports

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
Estimated Acreage	48457000	46695000	42683000	48898000	47448000	40405000
Harvested Acreage	.....	45341000	40168000	47087000	46053000	41360000
Revised Acreage	.....	46946000	41905000	48730000	48090000	42641000
Total Ginnings	.....	14269000	12777000	17755000	16123000	13639000
Linters	.....	1070000	870000	1037000	1044000	858000
Aug. Condition	69.6	67.9	69.5	69.8	65.6	67.4
Aug. Crop	15543000	14291000	13490000	15621000	13566000	12251000
Sept. Condition	54.4	60.3	56.1	59.6	56.2	59.3
Sept. Crop	14825000	14439000	12692000	15166000	13740000	12787000
Oct. Condition	.....	54.4	54.2	51.3	56.5	53.5
Oct. Crop	.....	13993000	12678000	16627000	14760000	12499000
Nov. Crop	.....	14133000	12842000	17918000	15386000	12816000
December Crop	.....	14373000	12789000	18618000	15603000	13153000

MISSING

—:o:—

Fatmabai, daughter of Fazal Ismail Moolji, residing in Pala Galli, near Khoja Shia Ashnasari Masjid, Bombay, aged about seven is missing since Monday evening (2nd instant). She was asked by her mother at about 7 p.m. on Monday to fetch "samosas" (mutton pies) from a shop near-by but did not return. She was wearing a white frock. She is "wheat-coloured" and is fatty. A complaint has been lodged with the police, but she is not traced yet. Her parents will be much obliged if anyone who has seen her will give them information at the above address.

PARSI ARCHITECTS' ESTATE

—:o:—

RECEIVER APPOINTED

Before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court an application was made for the appointment of a Receiver for the estate of the late Merwanji Manekji Mistri, a Parsi architect who committed suicide a week ago.

The applicant was Shankar Vithal Apte, a building contractor who claimed Rs. 22,000 from the deceased who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Co. The plaintiff stated that the deceased left considerable immoveable property, most of which were mortgaged. The mortgagees were now proposing to sell off these to recover their dues but the plaintiff feared that on account of the present slump, the sale would not fetch a fair price, and considerable loss would be caused thereby to the other creditors. If the estate was properly administered, it was sufficient to pay all the creditors and would leave a surplus. On these grounds the plaintiff in his own interest as well as of other creditors, prayed that a receiver be appointed and an injunction be granted against selling the property.

Mr. Engineer who appeared for the executor of the will of Edulji Rustomji Papa (deceased), a mortgagee, prayed that separate account be kept for the property mortgaged to him. A similar application was made by P. C. Kotwal on behalf of himself and his wife and two daughters.

His Lordship appointed Mr H. H. Wadia as receiver of the deceased's property, and directed that separate accounts be kept of the property mortgaged to the parties who applied to that effect. The order was without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the creditors.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE AND CONGRESS WORKERS

—:o:—

HEARING ADJOURNED OWING TO ABSENCE OF PROSECUTION WITNESS

COURT PRECINCTS PACKED TO SUFFOCATION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Alipur, and its precincts were crowded this noon when in response to the summons issued against them under Section 124-A and 120-B in connection with the celebration of the Political Sufferers' Day on August 11, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, President, B. P. C. C., Sjt. Kiransanker Ray, Secretary, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., Mr B. K. Bose, M. L. C., Secretary, Congress Council Party and eight other Congress workers appeared before the Magistrate.

CROWDS FILL IN COURT PRECINCTS.

Long before the time, people crowded the Court precincts and Sjt Subash Chandra Bose and other leaders on arrival were greeted with vociferous shoulds of "Bandemataram". Though admission to the Court was regulated by passes, the room was packed to suffocation. Messrs. S. C. Bose, B. C. Chatterjee Somtosh Bose, Mrityunjay Chatterji and others defended the accused.

PROSECUTION WITNESS ABSENT

The prosecution having intimated that one Ahpdred Hirendranath Mukherji did not appear, Mr. S. C. Bose, Defence Counsel, said a proper attempt was not made to serve the summons which was only affixed in his house.

The Court ordered for a fresh attempt to serve summons on him personally and adjourned the case till September 24.

Sjt. Subash Bose and other Congress leaders were, on departure from Court, ovated tremendously.—Free Press.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

In an interview the Hon. Justice Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, acting Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, said that with the exception of the overhauling of the staff which had been deliberately postponed till the arrival of the permanent Vice-Chancellor, almost all the findings and recommendations of the Rahimtula Inquiry Committee into the affairs of the Aligarh University had been given effect to.

Asked whether party strife would continue even under the new regime the acting Vice-Chancellor said: There is hardly any room left now for party strife. The Executive Council is the supreme executive athority. It has absolute power to appoint, dismiss, suspend and otherwise deal with employees as also to pass budgets, make allotments of funds, sanction expenditure, order the construction of buildings and intorduce new schemes, in short, perform, all conceivable executive functions."

Formerly, he added, it consisted of 30 members and there was an opportunity for factions to exist. The Executive Council had now been reduced to a small body of three officials, namely the Vice-Chancellor, the pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer. The Government of India had already accorded sanction to the changes and the old Executive Council had gone. There was, therefore, now no room for canvassing or for the prevalence of the factious spirit.

NO FEAR OF FRICTION.

Asked what the attitude of the staff was towards the reforms, Sir S. M. Sulaiman replied that they had exhibited a truly patriotic spirit and even the University bodies, on which they were in a majority, had gladly accepted the findings of the Inquiry Committee and by amending the statutes, ordinances and regulations had given effect to the recommendations in a substantial manner. During the last session they had devoted themselves earnestly to teaching and research work. The results of the examinations and the output of original literary and scientific work bore testimony to their devotion.

The acting Vice-Chancellor added that the selection of Mr. Ross Masood as the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Horne as the pro-Vice-Chancellor had ensured complete harmony between the executive and the academic heads of the University in the future. He entertained no fear of any friction whatsoever. The prospects were bright and the general outlook was highly encouraging. The finances of the University were sound and the University possessed excellent materials, which could be utilised with the appointment of a few professors of renowned scholarship to fill the vacant posts, and with the overhauling of the staff, coupled with the expected financial help from the Government of India, the future success of the institution would be fully assured.

"EQUALITY MOVEMENT IN MANMAD"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, The Dak edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 30-8-29 contains two letters signed by two office-holders in Manmad in connection with a news item that I communicated to you on 22nd August. Though the letters are two in number, I know that they are hatched in one and the same room. Your readers will find the same adjective "foolish" applied to my communication by both the signatories. These gentlemen do not probably know that truth is never affected by its being castigated as 'foolish?'

These two letters are proof-positive of the sophistry which pervades the Trade Union movement as conducted in the mofussil in Maharashtra. Imagine a number of the B. P. C. C heckled on the imports of foreign cloth by a firm of which he is a member, answering that the B. P. C. C. has nothing to do with those dealings because the imports were not made by the firm in the name of the Indian National Congress and you can have some idea of the position of the Honv. Secretary of the Vyayam-Mandir And a correct idea can be had only by imagining that a body dominated by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj sent an order for a bale of foreign Khaki and explained that the Indian National Congress had nothing to do with that body! The Hony. Secretary of the Vyayam Mandir himself was till very recently Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Union.

Both the correspondents seem to be of opinion that there is no difference between "ought" and "is" or between theory and practice. Hinduism in theory is the profoundest and noblest but, to our great shame we know that in practice it is the very opposite. Trade Unionism and communism as they are in theory are unquestionably admirable, but as practised in Manmad—the less said of them the better.

Mr. D. B. Kulkarni's letter says that I lack courage because I have not given my name. Mr. Kulkarni himself has omitted to state whether he is a communist or is only one of those who, he complains, are dubbed communists for holding opposite views." This gentleman has figured in the correspondence published hitherto in the "Chronicle" over the signature of Mr. Ginwala. He suggests to me that I should study the available books on Communism." I have only to tell him "Physician, heal thyself." This gentleman does not even know that communism is an economic doctrine. His knowledge extends to the names the "second International" and certain resolution passed in conferences.

This person is so liberal in the use of the inflexious of "we communists" that that is difficult to take him seriously bearing in mind that he is in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, which is now a Government of India concern.

So far as Mr. R. L. Joshi is concerned he knows his job very well. He is a worker and almost hates publicity. When he wishes to break up his "Balopasava Mandir,' he will surely send for Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, who is known in Manmad as "D. B. K" only.

He has tried to make some capital of my not giving out my name but I can assure you he knows my identity. Let him show his solicitude for the "Depressed" Classes in some action and I shall at once avail myself of his help in spite of his "wrecking" penchant.—Yours etc.,

"A CORRESPONDENT."

Manmad, Aug. 31-8-29.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

Moderately Bullish Bureau

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States in its second report made on the 1st inst. indicated condition of 55.4 showing a productive expectancy of 14,825,000 Bales against condition 69.6 and a crop 15,543,000 Bales on the 1st day of August. The ginning report made up to 31st August shows 1,570,000 Bales. The reduction in crop estimate is largely due to the droughty conditions experienced during the last month over the West Belt. Private estimates issued prior to the report ranged from a low figure of 14,653,000 Bales by the Southern Cotton Co. while the highest one of 1,53,50,000 Bales was issued by "The Daily News Record." When the returns were made to the Agricultural Department, the drought was very serious in the West Belt giving no hope for top crop. But heavy rains since the 3rd inst. over Texas and Oklahoma have completely broken the drought and to-day there are fair prospects for the top crop. The ginning report is fairly large and indicates heavy movement in the near future. This is likely to result in extensive hedge selling and under the present unsatisfactory trade conditions mills are not likely to buy freely. The immediate effect of to-day's report was moderately bullish and when the market re-opened after the Bureau report was published New York futures were quoted 45 points higher. At this level there was some liquidation which caused a gradual decline in prices—Liverpool was 11 Pts. higher.

The local market was quoted at Rs. 345|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and soon after the Bureau figures were known prices flared up to Rs. 362|4. There was some liquidation at this level and prices gradually declined and closed at Rs. 349|4.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.25
To-day's Opening Rate	19.22/19.19
Difference	—.3 to —.6
To-day's Closing Rate	19.50
Difference	plus .25

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept. 9.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	10.08
Difference	—.97
To-day's Closing Rate	10.23
Difference	plus .08

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 8th inst. and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

The s.s. "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" with Mails from London of 5th instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Maal steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 7th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1929.

The Present Situation

—:o:—

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Member of the Council of State, who arrived in Bombay last week after a fairly long stay in England, has given some interesting press interviews on the Indian situation. The interviews contain some casual comments on the situation and some bits of speculation as to what the Simon Commission would do or what Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Parliament would do with regard to India. The latter we may pass over for the present, it only because of the uncertainty necessarily attaching to the conjectures, though we are told that they are the "result of numerous confabulations with many influential politicians and members of Parliament belonging to all the three parties." It is interesting, however, to note that Sir Maneckji, like the London 'corresponden' of the "Civil and Military Gazette," thinks that the Prime Minister will invite a Round Table Conference in England even before the appointment of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to discuss the various recommendations of the Simon Commission. His fear that Indian politicians may "spurn the idea" is groundless as they have themselves often demanded such a Conference, assuming that the expected Conference will be what it professes to be, a genuine Round Table Conference of plenipotentiaries of India and Britain.

Of special interest are Sir Maneckji's own comments on the present situation. Some of these are positively amusing, as for instance, his assumption that the Nehru Report was prepared mainly for the benefit of the Simon Commission. The suggestion is not even original, as it has often been made before by many silly, spiteful people. Sir Maneckji surpasses even himself when he roundly states that "to talk of India as a nation seemed to him to be entirely ridiculous." With such a mentality he has, perhaps, reason to complain that, though he has, for the last fifteen years, pleaded for the special claims of the Parsis, "his has been a cry in the wilderness" and that "no attention was paid to his suggestions by the Parsi community and he had even been ridiculed and laughed at." We can sympathise with Sir Maneckji but we must add in fairness to his co-religionists that being wise and patriotic and loyal to the tradition of their true leaders like Dadabhoy Navroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, they have always despised the spirit of exclusiveness or separatism.

On the Hindu-Muslim question Sir Maneckji rightly emphasised that "the Indian problem cannot possibly be ever solved without inviting the Mahomedans to co-operate with the larger community and enlisting their full measre of sympathy and good will"; but in his criticism of the Nehru Report he seems to have made himself only a mouth-piece of the Muslim reactionaries, who have the Nehru Report and the Hindu Mahasabha on their brains. Some of these reactionaries have met at Simla and have made a frantic appeal to their co-religionists "to show a united front by abstaining from participation in the Congress session, as by such participation they will only be lending support to the Nehru Constitution." If these people had a spark of true patriotic vision in them, they would have asked all Muslims to present, along with their fellow-countrymen, a united front to the common opponent, the alien bureaucracy, and at the same time to claim their legitimate rights on the floor of the Congress. But these tools, both conscious and unconscious, of the bureaucracy are being seen through by all patriotic people in India and Britain. Their repeated appeals are themselves an evidence of the distrust in which they are held by Muslim Nationalists. Their tactics surprise none and deceive none. What is painfully surprising is that the prominent Nationalist leaders, Hindu and Muslim, while protesting repeatedly that the door is still open for negotiations for a complete settlement of the communal settlement, are still delaying the completion of the settlement. We feel that Pandit Motilal Nehru, as President of the Congress and of the National Convention, owes the country an explanation of what appears to us as unconscionable delay. If, at all, a Round Table Conference happens to be convened, as Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and several others expect one to be convened, it would be an unedifying spectacle for the Indian representatives to appear at the Conference without a fresh Pact to replace the Lucknow Pact.

"The Blind Tote"

—:o:—

For some time it has been apparent that the Western India Turf Club is not making the enormous profits which made it possible for it formerly to devote large sums of money to charities. The Club itself seems to be now badly in need of charitable aid from the owners and trainers, who patronise the 'bucket shops,' and consequently a 'blind tote' has been installed to prevent illegal betting. Although it may be said that a limited company is at liberty to adopt any expedient measure to protect itself against financial loss, the W. I. T. C. cannot be excused on those grounds. Apparently the Club did not realise its responsibilities to the racing public, when it decided to encourage clandestine betting to swell its profits. There has been a good deal of feeling among sportsmen, who are rightly opposed to a form of betting which is not in the true interests of racing. The advantages of betting on the totalizator are chiefly due to the fact that investors can more or less calculate the dividends likely to be paid. More often than not they avoid favourites, as from experience it rarely pays to back them. With the 'blind tote' heavy invesments made at the eleventh hour are not recorded on the general indicator, until after the race is run. Apart from the fact that such a procedure is unfair to the public, it appears illegal according to the rules under which the totalizator is run. The rule states that "investments will be electrically registered on the main Scoring Boards." The object of the Club in breaking this rule is to enable owners and trainers to bet in secret and thus prevent the public from knowing that a stable is supporting one of its candidates in a race. Numerous obstacles already confront the backer in search of winners. He has to match his wits against those of owner, trainer and jockey who invariably keep stable information very confidential. A trainer enters three or four candidates in a race in different interests, and sets the public a puzzle to spot the horse, which carries the stable's confidence. If the Club in its effort to help owners and trainers at the expense of the public, thinks it will tide over its difficulties, then it will shortly be disillusioned. The vagaries of racing have driven many people out of the game, and the small takings on the 'tote' will prove the truth of that assertion. Some years ago owners and trainers were given access to the inside of the totalizator, when their bets were accepted privately, but recorded in the ordinary way. Why not resort to the old practice, or install the 'pari mutuel' (complete blind tote) as is done in some parts of France? There is no justification for imposing hardships on the race-goer, who is after all the mainstay of racing. The 'blind tote' now in operation will discourage the public, and the revenue which the W. I. T. C. is looking for, will never materialise itself. Racing in Western India has got an unenviable reputation. The sport must be kept clean, and the 'blind tote,' is not likely to achieve that object.

The Reward of Incompetancy

—:o:—

Diwan Chamanlal interpellated Government on Thursday last in the Assembly regarding the action of the Controller of Stores of the North-Western Railway in placing an order "of a value beyond his authority without sanction of the Railway Board." The complaint regarding the goods supplied also was that they were not according to specification. The Agent of the N.-W. Railway removed the name of the contractors supplying the goods from the approved list but reinstated it after a year. Dewan Chamanlal inquired what action Government proposed to take against the Controller of Stores and the Agent. The official replies afforded a distressing example of the manner in which in this case incompetency when discovered in a European official was actually rewarded, while the Indian subordinate was made to suffer for a merely technical mistake. The replies of the Financial Commissioner for the Railways to the volley of supplementary questions addressed by Dewan Chamanlal elecited the fact that the Controller of Stores was "instead of being put down on lower pay, given a higher pay in his new appointment," while the Indian sub-divisional officer was put down on lower pay because he was found blameworthy. As regards the Agent of the N.-W. Railway, all that the Financial Commissioner could say was, in regard to the excuse put forward that the "sanction for the order was overlooked" in the Agent's office, "that is what the Agent reports and I must believe him." Sir George Rainey rushed to the rescue of Mr. Rau, the Financial Commissioner, and promised an inquiry into the whole matter but what has been discovered by Dewan Chamanlal is enough to make the public justly suspect that the Railway Board is woefully lacking in the exercise of vigilant supervision and that it allows racial discrimination to proceed unchecked.

Make It Truly Sarvajanik

—:o:—

We find that many Hindu institutions in Bombay are celebrating what is known as the "Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava" or a public festival sacred to the god, Ganesh. In its broadest sense "Sarvajanik" means "open to all human beings." If a religious festival could be devised in which all men and women could participate without distinctions of caste and creed, it would be a grand spectacle, worthy of the occasion. But to-day it should be at least possible to make the Sarvajanik Ganeshotshav accessible to all Hindus, including the so-called "depressed" classes, whose devotion to Hinduism must be phenomenal indeed to have survived the many age-long humiliations and injustices heaped on them. It is difficult to believe that liberal Hindus could find it in their heart to attend a public religious festival from which some of their kith and kin are deliberately excluded.

Wanted: Real Equality

—:o:—

For the first time an Indian heads the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, but Sir Muhammad Habibullah is an official and his speech at the opening of this year's session of the League Assembly bears to a large extent the official stamp. He was on the right track, however, in making a "striking plea" for greater consideration of India's needs and in informing his audience that "there was a feeling in India and other Eastern countries that the West claimed most of the League's attention." What India urgently desires to secure is her rightful place in the affairs of the League, a place proportionate to her importance and the contribution she makes for the League's expenditure. This place can only be secured by a genuinely self-governing India sending to Geneva a Delegation elected by her own Government.

THE CRUELLEST WRONG OF ALL

—:o:—

WHAT FOREIGN DOMINATION INVOLVES.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON).

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle").

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Politically Britain has held India in slavery; economically she has subordinated her interests to the interests of Lancashire and of Birmingham; educationally she has retarded her progress in the same manner as she retarded that of Ireland. An Irish Minister has declared that when the Free State came into being, Ireland was the worst educated country in Northern Europe. But the cruellest wrong of all is the sterilising of the minds of the people. By people is not meant the handful of educated and relatively free Indians—they have proved themselves in intellect at least the equal of their conquerors. People means the great mass of Indians who, untaught, have been treated as children, without power to order their own affairs; protected, hemmed about with rules, made to find their highest good in servility to the Whiteman and to the bureaucracy which they have set over them. This is what they call paternal government. They even esteem it for merit that on this principle they have ruled India for a century. A century of stagnation! It has kept the people's mind in swaddling clothes. Has not that been the result in every country which has suffered paternalism?

AN OUTRAGE.

Has it not stultified the governed, petrified every social abuse, and rendered the mass of the people slavishly unprogressive, the easy prey of nations where men are trained to think for themselves? The superiority of Britain to France in the 17th, 18th and first half of the nineteenth centuries, though in part due to material causes, sprang largely from the fact that Englishmen were accustomed to personal initiative and to use their own judgment, whereas in France, State and Church ordered the people's affairs for them. That is only one example amongst many. Formerly, when Germany and Russia "enjoyed" paternal rule, the people were unprogressive and of little account. So also to-day in Spain and Mexico. The Americans, on the other hand, habituated, often, like the early pioneers, compelled to personal initiative, are noted for their intelligence and independent spirit. It is through no lack of brains that the mass of the Indian people rank below those of Britain and the United States. Intellectually, the fault lies solely in the want of education and in that system of paternal government which overshadows the land. You cannot breed eagles in a cage. If you deny to men the use of their intellects, you occupy their minds as surely and to the same degree as if you confined their bodies. Such a system may be of advantage to the white Lords of India, but considered in the broad view, the view of justice and of humanity, it is an outrage.

EVILS OF CASTE.

This is not to say that all In-

(Continued on page 10).

THE INSURANCE DRAIN.

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HOW INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS CAN HELP TO KEEP INDIAN CAPITAL IN INDIA.

(By AN INDIAN.)

Constant reiteration helps considerably to rivet an idea in one's mind. The Indian insurance companies transacting a general class of business have again and again repeated their claims for a fair share of insurance business that is available in this country. It cannot be denied that there has been a certain amount of satisfactory response from the public in this direction. The reports of the different companies bear testimony to this effect. Yet the Indian companies are harping on the same theme. Why? Because they are in a position to write more business. Their capital strength, financial position and their ability to discharge their obligations justify their claim to write more business. Non-Indian companies with much less capital and financial backing are able to write a premium income which is equal to many times their paid-up capital, while Indian companies are not able to get a premium income even equal to their own paid-up capital. The following figures for each country will speak for themselves:—

Companies	Paid-up Capital	Premium Income.
Swiss	Fr. 22,500,000	154,522,022
Colonial	£ 200,000	1,150,232
British	£ 1,000,000	5,000,000
Danish	Kr. 4,000,000	11,500,000
Indian	Rs. 1,599,000	1,068,840

WANTED A BOLD MOVE.

There is no dearth of business, but what is required is a real, bold, forward and patriotic move on the part of our industrialists, trading community and the general insuring public. In other words, the insuring public of India must go on placing all their business only with Indian companies leaving to the latter to adjust the business among themselves. There is no reason why the leading industries of this country should not trust the Indian companies for looking after their insurance needs. The Indian companies have been in the field now sufficiently long, they understand the needs of the big industries and other trades, they have the necessary financial backing and ability, they can be expected to look after the interests of our trade and commerce as efficiently and sympathetically as any non-India Company.

HANDMAIDEN OF COMMERCE.

The only thing needed is a little more imagination on the part of our industrialists. They must freely allow the Indian companies to handle their needs. This will not only encourage the Indian companies, but it will also put them on their mettle, will give them the desired opportunity to show their further capacity and more than ever will put them to the hardest test. The past records of Indian companies are a guarantee that they will acquit themselves creditably in the future also. Is it, therefore, too much to hope that the Indian insuring public—particularly the leading industrialists and big trades—will not now hesitate to look up to the Indian companies in regard to their insurance needs, thereby not only helping the course of insurance development in this country but also incidentally helping these companies to establish themselves still more firmly? The standpoint from which the Indian companies should be viewed is not one of merely looking at them as a business organised like any other business for making profits for shareholders. That is only the most insignificant aspect of it. It is a patent fact

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

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Cautious and Calculating.

The British Imperialist Press will have no reason to cavil at the conduct of Mr. Henderson, the successor of Sir Austen Chamberlain at Geneva, in expounding British policy in regard to the furtherance of world peace. The Foreign Secretary in the MacDonald Government after giving utterance to the platitude that "the League had now become a powerful institution exercising ever-increasing influence upon the moral and spiritual ideas of the peoples of the world" indicated that Britain was not willing to renounce the right to declare "private wars". All he could suggest in furtherance of the ideal of not having recourse to arms in any dispute was the appointment of a Committee to revise clauses 12 and 15 of the League Covenant in order to bring the Convenant "into line with the present position". But the question is how far are the Powers signatory to the Kellogg Pact genuinely anxious to come into line over the question of avoiding armed conflicts and trusting to arbitration as the only means for the solution of international disputes? Arbitration, Mr. MacDonald told the whole world only a few days ago, was "the surest foundation of world peace". What measures is Britain proposing at Geneva to emphasize this healthy principle of arbitration.

Odious Discrimination.

We have already commented upon the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment on Sardar Gopal Singh, a political prisoner in the Mianwali Jail on the frivolous charge of wilfully disabling himself by hunger-strike. Being a Non-co-operator, Gopal Singh did not defend himself but made a revealing statement before the Magistrate. The statement throws lurid light on the wretched treatment of Indian prisoners and the favouritism shown to European prisoners. It fully confirms similar statements made by many other educated Indian prisoners and members of Jail Enquiry Committees. The racial discrimination is most galling and is shown in almost every detail of jail life. The European prisoner, it is stated, "be he a Thug dacoit, or a cheat, is given butter, cake and tea", while an Indian, even if he be a political prisoner, is treated in a way that can hardly be called decent. One can well imagine the horror of it all when so many prisoners willingly suffer the tortures of hunger rather than submit without protest to the treatment given them.

A German Scientist's Sympathy.

Dr. Schlesinger, the eminent German scientist, who arrived in Bombay on Friday last on his way to Tokyo to attend the World Engineering Congress, was good enough to grant an interview to our representative. During the course of the interview he expressed great surprise, as well he might, at finding our markets flooded with foreign manufactures and asked why we could not manufacture most of our own articles. It was, however, not difficult for him to see what was wrong with India, for he immediately added that it was the duty of the Government to encourage industries, to start technical colleges everywhere and to send students abroad to learn new methods of manufacture. We wonder if he has fully realised what sort of Government we have to reckon with.

Happy Organisation.

Referring to the industrial organisation of his own country, the Doctor said that the workers there were strongly organised for peace, that the capitalists recognised the workmen's claim to a decent living and reasonable working hours, and that, if at all there were any strikes the State would promptly intervene and force the parties to come to terms. It is very gratifying to learn that there have been hardly any strikes in Germany since the War. From a State so circumstanced Indians and the Indian Government have much to learn. "It is time", Dr. Schlesinger said, "that India strove for economic independence". But realising only too well what reparations have meant to Germany, the Doctor will readily acknowledge that economic independence and political independence must go hand in hand.

Loss of Memory.

Doctor: "I can't see that there is much the matter with you except loss of memory".

Patient: "Why loss of memory?"

Doctor: "Well, you seem to have forgotten my bill, which you have owed for two years".

FROM THE BAR LIBRARY

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(BY JUNIOR).

A typical example of a nuisance created by noise arose in the recent case of *Vanderpant V. Mayfair Hotel Co.* The carrying on of a large kitchen of one of London's most luxurious hotels in the early hours of the morning had caused unnecessary annoyance to the occupier of adjoining premises. Interference with the enjoyment of property by noise is subject to the same principles which govern other kinds of interference. The interference complained of must be extraordinary and it must lessen the material comfort of the plaintiff. Moreover, in cases of this description, the nature of the locality is a question to be considered. In the case above mentioned, the noise in the hotel kitchen caused by the unloading of provisions, the handling of utensils and the shouting of persons engaged in these operations which commenced at six in the morning, was plainly heard in the dining-room and bedrooms of the plaintiff's house. It was held that these noises interfered with the comfortable and healthy enjoyment of the plaintiff's premises according to the plain, sober and simple notions obtaining among English people, and accordingly an injunction was granted to restrain the noises which formed the subject of complaint by the plaintiff. (Sol. J. August 10th).

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Proper steps must be taken to notify a withdrawal of authority to pledge credit—whether of a husband or a firm—and the inadequacy of a newspaper announcement for this purpose was shown in the recent case of *Wharfdale Farmers Mart Co. V. Rosenhead & Son.* The defendant Company had dealt at the mart for many years, and on the date in question, a son of one of the partners bought cattle, calves and poultry to the value of £137 in the firm's name. The firm paid £71 for the cattle and calves but denied liability for the poultry. The plaintiffs contended that they were not aware until after the transaction either (1) that the defendants had advertised that they would not be held responsible for any debts contracted in their name without their authority or (2) that the person ordering the goods was an undischarged bankrupt. The latter gave evidence for the plaintiffs, but admitted that most of the poultry, went to a shop standing in his wife's name. The defendant's case was that they had none of the proceeds of sale of the poultry, and that the limitations of their relatives' authority was known to the Mart Co., but his honour Judge McCarthy gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs. (Sol. J. August 10).

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE.

In *Dickinson V. Del Solar* the plaintiff had recovered damages for personal injuries caused by the negligent driving of a motor car by the defendant or his servant. The defendant was the first Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, and had insured against third party risks with the Mobile and General Insurance Co. The policy indemnified the assured against "legal liability" to members of the public. The company took the view that the assured had broken conditions in the policy which provided that he should not act "to the detriment or prejudice of the company's interests" and that "The Company is entitled to take absolute control of all negotiations and proceedings. The assured acting on the instructions of the Peruvian Minister had refused to plead diplomatic privilege in defence to the plaintiff's claim, and the company claimed on this ground to be discharged from liability under the policy. The Lord Chief Justice held that the defendant had waived his privilege, and had submitted to the jurisdiction of the English courts by entering appearance. It was, therefore, no longer open for him to plead privilege and if he had done so by way of defence, it would have been struck out on the plaintiff's application. The point is of some interest and is likely to go to the Court of Appeal for review.

TOTAL INCAPACITY OF WORKMAN.

A typically difficult question of workmen's compensation arose in *Tannoch V. Brownside Coal Co.* A miner was injured in the course of his employment, whereby he suffered the complete and permanent loss of the sight of one eye. He was willing to resume work and had taken all reasonable steps to obtain employment as a miner or in the allied occupation of a quarryman, but had failed to secure employment. In this connection Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1925 provides that "If a workman who has so far recovered from the injury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind proves to the satisfaction of the Judge ..... that he has taken all reasonable steps to obtain, and has failed to obtain, such employment, and that such failure is a consequence wholly or mainly, of the injury, the Judge shall order that his incapacity shall for the purposes of this Act, continue to be treated as total incapacity for such period ..... as may be provided by the order ....." The question at once arises. Is a person's former employment excluded by the words in the above Section "employment of a certain kind?" Suppose the injured person recovers so as to be able to do some other work than that from which he has been deterred by that accident, what is the criterion to be applied in determining compensation? The House of Lords held that the words "employment of a certain kind" are wide enough to cover work even of the old kind, and that, therefore, in the present case the arbitrator was correct in awarding compensation in respect of total incapacity until further order. (Sol. J. Aug. 17.)

LAW FOR MOTOR COACHES.

The principle laid down by Chief Justice Holt in *Ashby V. White* (1703): "Every injury imports a damage ..... an injury imports a damage when a man is thereby hindered of his own right" was invoked at Wandsworth County Court on 7th August in *Thomas V. King's Coaches Ltd.* Thomas summoned the defendant company for breach of contract in failing to convey his wife and himself on a motor coach trip to Windsor and back, and claimed damages according to the evidence of Thomas and his wife, which was accepted by Judge Harrington, the plaintiff took two tickets at a fare of 4sh. each, which entitled him to numbered seats, for the trip to Windsor, and it was agreed that they should be picked up at a certain place at a certain time. They were there ten minutes before the stipulated time but waited in vain. No coach for Windsor came. The plaintiff protested at the office where he had got the tickets, and was informed that the seats had been alloted to some one else at the starting place. He was invited to take a trip to Brighton and back instead by a coach then leaving, and on his refusing was offered his money back which also he refused to accept, unless some offer of compensation was made as well. The Judge held that there had been a breach of contract, but despite the plea of counsel that the plaintiff had come forward in the public interest, said that he had made too much of a grievance over a somewhat trivial incident. He ordered the return of the 8sh. fares and assessed the nominal damages suffered by the plaintiff owing to the inconvenience and the loss of a day's enjoyment at £1 and gave judgment accordingly.

SONG OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD

(BY IMPATIENCE).

We will not be led into farcical marriage,
We will not be led like the sheep that are dumb;
We will not be rushed into *that* needless bondage,
The contract that gives us no more than the crumb.

For ages we've served every cause of our men
But men have been grossly ungrateful indeed;
We served them, we loved them, we helped them and then
They made all this slavery, Ah! custom and creed!
We look at the youngmen and watch how they move
We'll stand by them better, just if we are freed;
To help them, to serve them, to stand by, to love
We'll make it our habit, our duty, our creed.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

Letters to Pt. Jawaharlal

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE

MEERUT, Sept. 9.

Mr. A. K. Chaudhri, sub-inspector, Bombay police, was the only witness examined to-day in the alleged conspiracy case. Mr. Chaudhri deposed to having arrested Shaukat Usmani and searched the houses of Usmani and Hutchinson and the office of the "New Spark". Among the recoveries alleged to have been made in Usmani's house witness identified writings in the alleged handwriting of Usmani which were: "What is communist party", criticism on the Nehru Report, constitutions of the Bombay and Calcutta Workers and Peasants Party and a prescription which Mr. Langford James intimated contained the chemicals used to prepare invisible ink.

"INDIA AND GENERAL ELECTION.

Cotinuing Mr. Chaudhri said he executed the search warrant in Hutchinon's residence. Witness identified a number of documents. Among these was an article by Hutchison on "India and General Election" in which Hutchinson is alleged to have declared that the British Labour Party was for the existence of the present society while the Communist Party was bent upon destroying the present system and substituting it by a new form. Witness deposed he was responsible for interception of many letters passing between the accused during 1928 as also between the accused and the alleged conspirators abroad. He stated he had searched crew Abdul Halim on board "Navassa" in Bombay.

Mr. Langford James explained that this was the witness who had deposed to have carried letters to Muzaffar Ahmed from Upadhyaya in London.

LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

Mr. Chaudhri identified Ajodhya Prashad, accused, as the man who gave his name as Abdul Hamid in Bombay. Witness then identified a number of letters which, he said, were intercepted by him.

Mr. Chaudhri examined by Khairat Nabi recognised a number of letters written by Chattopadhaya and others in Berlin to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Chakravarty, defence counsel raised an objection pointing out that Pandit Jawaharlal was not an accused and therefore the letters produced were irrelevant.

Khairat Nabi replied that these were letters from "conspirators" in furtherance of the "conspiracy."

Mr. Langford James added that League against Imperialism wanted to try and seduce Pandit Jawaharlal.

The Magistrate pointed out that the documents filed were open to objection and said that the arguments to test the admissibility of the letters would be postponed to a future date.

The court adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. D P. Sinha, defence counsel has proceeded to Patna to attend the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council leaving Mr. F. H. Ansari, defence counsel on charge of the defence.

MUZAFFAR AHMED'S BAIL APPLICATION.

The Sessions Judge of Meerut has fixed to-morrow afternoon for the hearing of arguments in Muzaffar Ahmed's bail application. In agreeing to the applicant's presence in the court the judge has directed that strong police arrangements be made for regulation of public, both inside and outside the court.

It is understood that Muzaffar Ahmed and Ajodhya Parshad have applied through the Additional District Magistrate to postal authorities to refund to them the sum involved in three money orders of twenty sterling each alleged to have been sent by Maczyesce, Berlin, last year.

NEW JUNIOR DEFENCE COUNSEL.

Mr. K. C. Chakravarty who is defending a number of accused in the alleged conspiracy case has returned from Calcutta and has brought Mr. R. B. Chatterji, pleader, as a junior to Assist him.—A. P.

Mr. V. B. Purandhare Suspended From Service

G. I. P. RAILWAYMENS' UNION SECRETARY SUMMARILY DEALT WITH

Mr. V. B. Purandhare, General Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, has been summarily suspended. Mr. Purandhare, who has been known for a long time as an active Trade Unionist, has a long record of Railway service to his credit. The orred of suspension was served on Mr. Purandhare at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday as he was boarding the Calcutta Mail where he was going on railway duty.

AIR MAIL DISASTER

Eye Witness Tells the Tale

SHOCKING SCENE AT LANDING GROUND

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

A terrible account has been received here of the airmail disaster from a resident of Jask who witnessed it. He watched the air mail from a bungalow two miles from the aerodrome and was not sufficiently near to be able to give details of the actual cause of the accident, but seeing a terrible blaze, he rushed towards the landing ground. A shocking scene presented itself there. The machine was being reduced rapidly to a mass of tangled metal and charred wood in which the bodies of the dead passenger and mechanic had been burnt to unrecognisable cinder. Pilot Woodbridge was lying on the ground in a terrible condition, his clothing having been completely burnt away, while near him were Messrs. Bourne and Amor, also injured. Dr. James of the I.M.S., attended to the injured, and in view of Woodbridge's critical condition, wired to Karachi asking for medical help, which however was unable to arrive in time, the pilot passing away after his wonderful vitality had kept him alive six hours. The remains of the victims were interred on Saturday morning.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF AIR MAIL DISASTER

GOOD PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

Messrs. Bourne and Amor, the survivors of the Jask airmail disaster, are expected to arrive at Karachi by the mail steamer to-morrow. They are reported to be making good progress towards recovery.—A. P.

ENQUIRY INTO AIR-MAIL DISASTER

KARACHI, Sept. 8.

Mr. A. S. Lane, Government Aircraft Inspector and Wing Commander Verney, Technical Staff Officer, Air Force, left for Jask by the airmail to-day to conduct an enquiry into the airmail disaster on behalf of the Director of Civil Aviation in India.—A. P.

MR. B. P. WADIA ROBBED OF RS. 100

FRIEND'S SERVANT PLEADS GUILTY

Charged with the theft of a hundred rupee note Hari Rama was placed in the dock before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Wadia, the well-known theosophist of Madras, who figured as the complainant in this case, in his evidence deposed that he was a journalist, and he came to Bombay a few days back. The accused was the servant of his friend with whom he was staying at Colaba. When Mr. Wadia returned to his place on the 6th instant he found a hundred rupee note missing, but he did not make a complaint to the police. The accused was arrested the same evening at Gunbow Street being found drunk and on a search being made the missing note was found with him.

The gentleman with whom Mr. Wadia is staying stated that the accused was quite good in the beginning, but started drinking about 2 months back.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate postponed the case to 16th instant to enable the police to trace the antecedents of the accused.

TURF NOTES

Leading Owners & Jockeys

The Poona Racing Season is halfway through and it would not be out of place if I were to dwell on past events.

The successes of Messrs. Eve and Shantidas Askuran have been a feature. The mill-magnate who is kept away from the race course by business cases and political interests, heads the winning owners' list. He is one of the staunchest patrons of the racing game and deserves all the good fortune that comes his way.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran runs the mill-magnate very close. His fine string of thoroughbreds are leaving their mark at Poona and several of the best prizes have been won for the familiar green jacket.

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Riding honours for the moment are shared by C. Hoyt, Harding and Howell. The first named has been associated with most of the winners from the "Eve" establishment and Harding continues a fruitful association with trainer Bence.

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Robinson has had one solitary success and his jockey Walker has found very few winning opportunities.

* * * *

Morris has not been able to steer 'their' home in approved style, but this is possibly because he is more or less of a free lance these days and does not get many solid chances.

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By a facile success in the race for the Aga Khan's Cup SCHOOL BOY made it plain that he still retains his wonderful abilities as a galloper. The gelding son of Djamy must have creditted his sporting owner with a sum in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,00,000 and it does seem that he is good for another season or two.

* * * *

Keep a watchful eye on GUINEA FLIGHT. This sharp looking four-year old filly must pick up a race before the season closes down. She was close on the placed horses in the race for the Poona Plate in which several horses suffered a bad passage.

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Though beaten in the mile-and-a-half run for the Autumn Plate, RESTORATION made a gallant attempt to stay. The gelding son of Rochester is in splendid fettle and should win again over the course which suits him best.

* * * *

SADULDOWLA showed plenty of speed in the Arab Pony Plate. I expect him to give a much improved display next time out. Make a note of this pony.

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The fast pace set by ORANGE LENA in the Aga Khan's Cup proved the undoing of many fancied customers. One such was IT SNOWS who has not yet touched the form he showed at home. The six-year old is somewhat over-rated, but a race may come his way before the end of the campaign.

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LOOSE MOMENTS should be noted as a probable winner in the near future. This chestnut son of Square Measure is on the up grade and figured prominently in the race won by DE BEERS II.

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Unlucky horses last week were:—LIPSTOWN, MUKDEN, TYNAGH, SAXPENCE.

EX-MINISTERS OF AMANULLAH

TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN TEHERAN WITH THEIR FAMILIES

TEHERAN, Sept. 8

Mahomed Yakub Khan, Amanullah's Court Minister and his brother and their families have arrived in Teheran and taken up residence at the Afghan Legation. Abdool Aziz Khan, ex-Minister of the Interior in Afghanistan is expected in Teheran shortly.—Reuter.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

Rival jain Factions in Street Brawl

Great excitement was caused at Zaveri Bazar on Monday evening when a fight took place in a Jain procession. It appears that since for a long time the Jains of Bombay have been divided into factions, one in favour of Ramvijayji (a religious head) and other in favour of Valabhvijayaji (another religous head). A procession of Jains who are in favour of Ramvijayji was arranged to take place on Monday. It started from Lalbaug at 3 p.m. when it came to Zaveri Bazar an altercation arise between the persons of opposite parties who were in the procession. From words they came to blows but before it took a serious turn police intetrvened and separated them. Again the parties came to blows at the corner of Kalbadevi Road and Shaik Memon Street. When the procession was returning at 6 p.m. another fight took place in Zaveri bazar where it is alleged by the party siding Ramvijayji that an attempt was made by some persons to assault the rijigious priest. But with the timely arrival of the police nothing serious happened. One volunteer named Babubhai Amulakhrai had received some injuries and he has been detained in the G. T. Hospital. Jivatlal Pratapsi a well known Jain leader has also complained to the police of an assault on him while he was in the procession. Two others are also injured.

DAYS OF DESPOTISM ARE OVER!

Oldest Deccan State Gets Legislative Council

PHALTAN, Sept. 7.

The Phaltan State, described as the oldest State in Deccan, took an important step in constitutional development to-day when the State Legislative Council was inaugurated by Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Political Agent, Satara.

The Chief Saheb, requesting Mr. Monteath to perform the inauguration ceremony, dwelt on the reasons which prompted the introduction of the constitutional changes. He said that when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced he was convinced that the days of despotism or autocracy, however benevolent, were over. "I could see that the wave that was passing over the whole world and which had come so near my borders would not leave my people untouched. I could also see that real wisdom lay in forestalling its disastrous effects by diverting its course and facilitating its flow through proper channels as the British Government had done. I was convinced that the dignity, honour and powers of every State would in future depend as much on the treaties and engagements that had taken place with the British Government and on the continued loyalty to it, as on the liberality and constitutionality of the system of administration obtaining in the State."

POWER OF THE COUNCIL.

Referring to the provisions of the new Constitution, the Chief Saheb said:—"You will be able to see from its provisions that a fair elective element is conceded. No doubt the resolutions of the Legislative Council are mostly of the nature of recommendations, but to make them obligatory and thus raise their dignity rests with the members themselves, on the quality of their work, and on their sense of responsibility. But you will see that a still more important change is involved in the establishment of the Executive Council. I have shared my responsibilities with others to a greater extent in that Council solely because there I can have men who know their responsibility and who are qualified for such a position. But you will easily see that the same cannot be the case with the Legislative Council, at least in its initial stages.

On a perusal of the Act it will be seen that the relations of this State with the British Government and with the other Indian States have been placed wholly outside the authority of both the Executive and Legislative Councils for reasons which are obvious It is not possible for me to allow my obligations to the Paramount Power to be shared by others. Perhaps such a time may come, but it is certainly not in the near future.

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL MINDS.

While freely acknowledging that the inspiration to take this new step came from the study of the principles of the British Constitution, I must also tell you that it was no less inspired by the dictates in Hindu religious books like the Vedas and the Mahabharat. For, there you find the germ of Responsible Government and the rudiments of representative institutions. The great Shivaji Maharaj to whom my family was closely related had also recognized this principle as is seen from the establishment of the institution of 'Ashta Pradhans' or eight councillors. I must also admit that I am of opinion that the reforms in the system of Government must not blindly imitate Western ideas, though these are bound to exercise a dominant influence. The cast of the Oriental mind is essentially different from that of the Occidental mind. I, therefore, hope that my people who have thus been given this opportunity will help me to evolve a system which will have the best of these two civilizations."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Monteath in his inaugural address read a message from the Governor of Bombay who congratulated the Chief Saheb on the inauguration of the Council and said it was for the members of the Legislative Council to make use of the power entrusted to them the wisdom of the step now taken and to justify the transfer of further authority and functions.—A. P.

VISION OF GREATER INDIA

Prof. Kalidas Nag's Lecture

"Art and Archaeology of the Hindu Colony of Champa"—this was the interesting theme of the first of a series of University Extension Lectures delivered by Dr. Kalidas Nag of Calcutta at the Bombay University School of Economics on Monday evening. Mr. Lorry, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, presided.

The lecturer emphasised how the baneful effects of arbitrary geographical denominations led ordinary students to misunderstand Indian history as a whole. India as it was understood to-day was circumscribed by geographical limitations which screened her great historical and cultural past.

"THE GREATER INDIA."

India according to him was not the India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, but the "greater India" which included not only the Indian Ocean but also the Far East and the Pacific. He pointed out how the word "Hindu" was a legacy to us from Iranians and how Hindu culture left its shores only to manifest itself in diverse ways in other lands as far back as the 2nd century A.D.

The popular notion that Burma, Indo-China, Sumatra and the Far Eastern Islands were separate entities having no connection whatsoever with India was convincingly disproved by the lecturer by concrete illustrations.

In support of his contention the lecturer showed the magic lantern slide of a map of Burma and the Far East where the cities were named in terms of Hindu culture. He pointed out as instances Srikshetra (Burma), Ayudha (slang of Ayodhya), Fandrang (Pandurang), Lavapura, etc. Some of these names occurred in Mahabharata and Hindu mythological books. He declared that these territories were the component parts of the "greater India" connecting the Arabian Sea with the Pacific Ocean.

The incursion of Buddhism and Shaivism gave a peculiar shape to the course of Indo-Chinese history and formed at present an effective connecting link between India and the Far East.

The lecturer reproduced on the screen many figures and works of Art which, according to him, were unearthed in Indo-China and which, he said, were nothing but the replica of similar works found in India. The temples, details of decorative Art as exhibited on the walls, the fancy for elephants, and the prominent part which the serpent occupied in the architectural ornamentation, and some of the architectural works of the "greater India" bore very strong resemblance to each other.

THREE STAGES OF EVOLUTION.

In conclusion he said every culture had gone through three stages of evolution, the dawn, struggle and the end. He refused to believe that Indian alone was an exception to his rule. Indian had a tremendous cultural past. He appealed to Indian students to make a proper study of Indian history from the 'Greater India" point of view and interest themselves in this new line of investigation which revealed India's proud past. He suggested that the University of Bombay should stablish a faculty of decorative and pplied Art and also that it should arry on investigation in this line.

The Chairman in his concluding emarks thanked the lecturer for the illuminating treaties on the subject and said that the lecture was of enormous value from the point of view of India's cultural evolution. He hoped the subject would attract the wider attention of the Indian students.

"THE FAMILY DIARY"

A useful publication that ought to prove a boon to families knowing Gujarati is lately out called "The Family Diary." It contains a number of pages for writing details about clothes given to dhobies for wash, about goods ordered and money paid (or otherwise) to greengrocers, grain-dealers, etc., a few pages are also reserved for noting down addresses of traders, etc. It is published by two enterprising Parsis and can be had, at annas eight, from Mr. P. N. Bamji, Marine Lines, Bombay.

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE 11,9783

Monday (Sept. 9.)

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, writes:—"The attendance at the mills to-day is 119,783."

LONDON, Sept. 9.

New York.—A message from Manila says that 200 persons have been killed by typhoon in the Island of Luzon and thousands are homeless and foodless.—Reuter.

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LEAGUE & INDIA'S NEEDS

—:o:—

Plea For Greater Consideration

SIR, M. HABIBULLAH'S SPEECH

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League Assembly, after announcing that India would sign the Optional Clause before the end of this Assembly made a striking plea for greater consideration of India's needs. He said there was a feeling in India and other Eastern countries that the West claimed most of the League's attention.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah paid a tribute to his predecessors of the British race who had served India with single-minded and unswerving loyalty at the League meetings. He emphasised that India was an ardent and firm supporter of the League, and was determined to contribute its full quota of energy and effort towards the League's ideals.

He declared that India was anxious as any other country, to see peace perpetuated on a basis of disarmament but the disarmament must be general and a glance at the map of India's frontiers would demonstrate her difficulties.

India welcomed the visit of the League's Malaria Commission and would gladly assist the League's studies in rural hygiene and the causes of child mortality if it was extended to India.

Pleading for greater consideration by the League of India's needs Sir Mumammad Habibullah declared that organised publicity gave an advantage to those who were in command of it, but the League's work could only be achieved with the aid of the co-operation and sympathy of the whole world. He pleaded for a new orientation of vision and endeavour, and expressed the opinion that the interchange of health officers and the visit of the Malaria Commission had won more adherents to the League in India than a multitude of lectures and pamphlets. He suggested a stronger Indian representation on the League's Administration.

The Assembly paid close attention to Sir Muhammad Habibullah's speech which was well-received and his promise of India's co-operation was loudly cheered.—Reuter.

FIRST KARNATAKA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS' RESPONSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 7

Preparations for the First Karnataka Industrial Exhibition are going on very briskly. About 150 prominent manufacturers in Karnataka have been approached and reminded till now. Mr. L. K. Kirloskar of the Kirloskar Brothers have accepted the invitation to open the Exhibition on the 3rd October. The Lingayat Town Hall—a more spacious and grand place with its beautiful lawns, there does not exist in Dharwar—is the proposed site for the Exhibition. Among those who have already booked their space and sent in a list of articles to be exhibited are: The Mangalore Concrete Worvs; the Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., the Standard Coffee Co., Bangalore; Ogle Glass Works Ltd; Shree Dattatraya Coffee Works, Bangalore; Government Soap Factory, Bangalore; Government Agricultural Farm, Dharwar; N. Ramarao, the Indian Maskeline, Bangalore; and the Government Lac Factory, Bangalore. The Dussera Holidays in Dharwar are expected to present a very brilliant and busy sight on account of the varied activities connected with the industrial and art exhibitions that are being held. No pains are being spared by their respective secretaries to make the functions a complete success.

A WOMAN DROWNED

—:o:—

On Sunday morning information was received at the Agripada Police Station that the dead body of a Hindu woman was floating in a well near the Mahaluxmi Temple. The police dragged the body out of the well which was identified as that of Tulsibai, wife of Nensi Ransi, a grain shopkeeper.

Nensi in his evidence before the Coroner said that the deceased was ailing for some time past, and had fasted on Friday and Saturday last. In the morninghe he went to his shop when she was all right. In the evening she was found missing, and a report was made to the police. Subsequently, her body was found in a well. Before leaving home on Saturday she told the neighbours that she was going to the Temple. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but could not say whether it was suicidal or accidental.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

A. I. Muslim Conference Urge Boycott

MOVE TO SEND DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference under the Presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi passed a number of important resolutons, such as urging the Muslims, to withdraw support from the Lahore Congress, organising a deputation to London under the Aga Khan's leadership, and holding the next session of the Conference at Lahore during the Christmas under the Presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

The meeting of the Board was attended by Sir Abul Qayum, Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Hazrat Mohani, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoollah, Mr. Shafi Dandi, Maulana Azad Sobhani and several others.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND PALESTINE.

It passed the following resolutions:

The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference emphatically protests against the aggressive Zionist movement in Palestine being allowed to interfere with the existing rights of Muslims in their sacred places of worship, and regards the existing unhappy Jewish-Arab situation in that State as the inevitable effect of the Balfour Declaration whereby outside influences have been enabled to rouse dreams and aspirations among the Jews of Palestine, who before the said Declaration had lived in harmony and concord with their Muslim countrymen, the Board representing Indan Mussalmans offers its heart-felt sympathy to their co-religionists in Palestine in their sufferings, resulting from the recent unhappy occurrences in that country, and trusts that the Britsh Government as the Mandatory Power will not only abstain from ercouraging Zionists in their present aggressive attitude but will also take steps to bring about a speedy establishment of truly representative democratic Government as demanded by the Arab population.

ALI BROTHERS AND S. AFRICA.

The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference places on record its emphatic protest against the humiliating restrictions and limitations imposed by the South African Government on the entry and free movements of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali in South Africa and their party. The Boarl further trusts that the Government of India will use their full influence with the South African Government to bring about the removal of the existing restrictions upon Indians freely visiting the Dominion of South Africa.

"DO NOT ATTEND CONGRESS."

Whereas the Indian National Congress, having succumbed to the influence of the Hindu Mahasabha has now abandoned its constitutional ideal of the establishment of a federal system of Government with full provincial autonomy, which it had consistently advocated since 1904; and whereas owing to the same influence the Congress has now adopted instead of the constitutional ideal aforesaid, a constitution embodied in the Nehru Report, which, as has been rightly stated by Mr. Kelkar in his recent address delivered at the Deccn Provincial Hindu Sabha, is practically identical with that advocated by the Hindu Mahasabha at Jubbulpore and elsewhere, and is entirely opposed to the unanimous opinion of Muslim India; whereas the Congress session to be held at Lahore during the forthcoming Christmas will in these circumstances be essentially a gathering of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference deems it in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of the country in general and the Muslim community in particular for any Mussalman to attend the forthcoming session of the National Congress, and earnestly hopes that the Indian Mussalmans will at this critical juncture show a united front by abstaining from participation in the Congress session, as by such participation they will only be lending support to the Nehru Constitution.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

It is resolved that representative All-India Muslim deputations do proceed to England as and when necessary to take steps under the leadership of H. H. the Aga Khan to put forward the rights and claims of the Muslims in any future constitution of India before the British Cabinet, Members of Parliament and the British public; that the Working Committee should take all necessary steps to carry into effect all the above resolutions and shall in the choice of personnel of the deputation keep it in view that the peculiar interests of the various provinces shall as far as possible find adequate representation on the deputation, and for this purpose may invite suggestions from various provinces.

It is resolved that with a view to strengthening the representation to be made by the Muslim deputation as well as to organise Muslim public opinion in support of the resolution adopted at the All-India Muslim Conference steps should be taken to organise an intensive propaganda by means of holding meetings and conferences in various centres of Muslim population of India.

It is resolved that the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference be held at Lahore during Christmas and that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah be elected to preside.

It is resolved that a branch of the All-India Muslim Conference be established in England.

—:o:—

HANDS OFF THE ARABS

—:o:—

POONAITES URGE RESCISSION OF BALFOUR DECLARATION

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

Hands off the Arabs was the slogan of the speakers of the public meeting of the Cantonment Muslims held late last night near the Cannaught market. A fairly large number of people prominent among whom were Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung, Mr. Moledina and others attended.

After prayers were recited from the Quran, all standing, Mr. Mirza Ekram Beg, Advocate was on the proposal of Mr. Qutbudin Rocker voted to the chair.

Mr. Beg opening the proceedings of the night stated that they had gathered there that night to consider the situation in which their co-religionists were placed in Palestine and to voice the considered opinion of the Muslims. He then called upon Nawab Shah Rookn Yar Jung to move the first resolution.

The Nawab moved that this meeting of the Mussalmans of Poona declares that the community is greatly shocked and much pained at the outbreak of violence in Palestine and emphatically condemns the cruel deeds of atrocities. The Muslims are intensely grieved at the terrible murders of our brethren and view the safety of their co-religionists with much apprehension. The Muslims fervently hope that permanent peace would soon be restored in the Holy Land, and goodwill and brotherhood amongst the communities would prevail. Masjide Aqsa being in Muslim possession by the grace of God, the meeting declares that Muslims would not tolerate any usurpation of their religious rights. The meeting emphatically protests against Zionist aim in respect of any part of Harem-i-Shariff and their propaganda against the Arabs. The meeting most earnestly and most respectfully requests the British Government and the League of Nations to be pleased to receive this resolution for their consideration."

Mr. Qutbudin Rockey who seconded the resolution spoke at considerable length on the innocence and peaceful nature of the Arabs, whose forefathers, he declared had preserved the sanctity of the Holy Land at the cost of their lives. The Arabs had not only remained peaceful although they were in large numbers, but they had actually helped the Jews in settling down there. To oust these very Arabs, a plot was now being arranged and the Parliament had remained silent over it. It was an attempt to crush Islam. declared the speaker.

Mr. Rockey then referred to the Balfour note in 1917 when "our Holy Land" unfortunately passed in the British hands and said it was since then that arrangements were being made to drive out Arabs of Palestine and make it a home for Jews. The speaker concluding regretted the unfortunate attitude of the League of Nations which he asserted was a puppet in the hands of the allies. He wished to send a message to Earl and Lord Reading to the effect that they should not take the risk and Lord Reading to the effect of waking up the sleeping Lion—the Muslim community. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The chairman then moved:—

This public meeting of the Muslims of Poona expresses its deep sympathy with the oppressed Arabs of Palestine and requests the British Government to rescind as early as possible the Balfour declaration so that the Muslim world may be assured of that that it is not hostile to Islam in the near East.

The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution authorising the Chairman to send copies of the resolutions to H. H. the Agha Khan and Sir Mahomed Habibullah the chairman of the League assembly's standing Committee.

THE TALEGAON TROUBLE

The president then moved that this meeting invites the attention of the Government of Bombay to the injustice done to the Muslims of Talegaon and it makes an emphatic demand of the Muslim members of the Council that they should take concerted action to redress the grievance.

The chairman described how the handful of Muslims were harassed by the Hindus in Talegaon where their mosque was actually searched on August 10 last on the pretext that lathis and stones were stored there.

After the resolution was carried Mr. Rockey spoke at great length on the Hindu-Muslim trouble.

The meeting then dispersed late after mid-night with a vote of thanks for the chair.

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Mr. Ambalal Replies to Criticism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Patel, Messrs. Thakor, Mavalankar, and your local correspondent have criticised and challenged some of the statements contained in my letter of the 8th ultimo published in your paper of the 13th ultimo (Dak edition.) I propose to reply very shortly to some of the criticism and statements which do not appear correct to me. In your issue of today you have published "Ahmedabad Letter" from your correspondent and my object in writing to you to-day is to contradict some of the statements which do not appear to me to be true and to reply to certain criticism. It is impossible to reply to all his criticism, as in my opinion due to his own inclination and for reasons best known to them he is unable to send full and complete reports.

Mud and dirt does accumulate to a certain extent during the rains every year. I admit that it should not. But that it was worse this year or last year than previously is not correct. On the authority of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee I have no hesitation in stating that the condition in this respect during the current monsoon is much better than previously. Probably, your correspondent has conveniently forgotten that during the term of the previous Board there was a very heavy accumulation of mud and dirt in the city and the public health was in danger. This state of affair then might have been due to a Committee or Committees responsible for it being composed of nominees of other than those constituting the majority party at the time. The fact still remains that at that time the responsibility was thrown on the Committee, while at this time the responsibility is thrown on the present office-bearers and the majority party. If the Committees to-day are not the best that the Board could have elected the credit for it goes to Mr. Patel's followers who refused to join the Committees to assist in their composition, and tried their best to upset the proposed personnel of Committees which was the best possible under the circumstances at the time.

Regarding shortage of water, as a part of the original scheme for which Mr. Patel was largely responsible steps were taken to increase water supply without securing greater supply of water. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Patel did his best to get more water. But the fact remains that nearly 5,000 connections for drainage were given during the year and bigger mains were brought into use both of which contributed to reduce the supply of water available and to reduce the pressure. Moreover when there were so many changes, and that, too, within a short time, of the office-bearers, and of the executive officers of the Municipality, it is but natural that for some time the progress of work was not satisfactory. The credit for this also goes to Mr. Patel's followers, who not only did not want Mr. Bhagat as the Chief Officer, but wanted Mr. Diwan to be appointed to the post. I have no doubt that if they did not want Mr. Bhagat and had not canvassed for Mr. Diwan and insisted on his appointment, an applicant other than either of these two would in all probability have been appointed. Mr. Patel would not have resigned, the millennium and the Golden Age which, according to Mr. Patel's followers, had existed during his term of office would have still continued. In the opinion of your correspondent the Chief Officer seems to believe that the Municipal administration can very well be carried on without an Engineer. The decision regarding new appointment rests with the Board and not with him. But the credit for the delay in appointing a new man goes entirely to Mr. Patel's followers. I can safely state from the speeches of some of the leaders of the group in the Municipality that they were not satisfied with the Engineer and regretted having voted for him at the time of his appointment. The Standing Committee of which Mr. Lakhia, the Government Pleader, is the Chairman, had recommended by a resolution of the 22nd July not to confirm the Engineer on the expiration of the period of his probation. On the day following, the Engineer submitted a resignation with effect from the expiration of the period of his probation. He complained against the Chief Officer and the ex-Municipal President, Mr. Shah and some members of the Municipality, whom he did not choose to name. He had requested the Collector to grant him an interview, which I understand was refused by the Collector. Since then he has been giving press interviews and information to newspapers and others. The Standing Committee in view of his resignation and his general behaviour thought it advisable to relieve him of his charge without delay. Mr. Patel's followers wanted an inquiry to be made into the allegations made by the Engineer in his letter of resignation against the Chief Officer and others. An amendment was moved to this effect, but was rejected. They, therefore, declined to vote, as according to the view held by some of them a resolution for an immediate discharge would be invalid if it was not passed by 40 members voting for it. It will be interesting if they will say that they would have voted for his confirmation contrary to the recommendation of the Standing Committee if the result of the inquiry were to prove (let me say for the sake of argument) all the charges made by the Engineer against the Chief Officer and others. It will be also interesting if they will say that the Municipal administration, which they are so anxious to improve, would not have suffered had the Engineer continued in the post up to the expiration of the term of his period of probation. Several of Mr. Patel's group took a lively interest in the application to the Court made by the Engineer to restrain the Municipality to give effect to the resolution of the Board to relieve him of his charge. An important person amongst Mr. Patel's followers has filed a suit and applied for an injunction to restrain the Municipality from giving effect to the resolution passed by the Board. It is due to this suit filed by Mr. Ramaniklal that the Municipality is not able to take steps to appoint at an early date a new Engineer. If your correspondent, who of late writes at such great length on the Ahmedabad Municipality in your columns, had given the names of the eight Councillors who have submitted a protest to the President that the Chief Officer was wrong in making the affidavit, which he is reported to have made, it won't have been clear to anyone who these eight gentlemen are. I do not know their names. But I will not be at all surprised if they are from amongst those who declined to vote for an immediate discharge of the Municipal Engineer, who took a lively interest in the application for an injunction made by the Engineer, and on the first Court having declined to grant it are in sympathy with the suit filed by Mr. Ramaniklal, which at any rate for the time being delays the steps to be taken to select and appoint an Engineer.

I do not think I need reply to the personal reference about me by your correspondent. The Independent Party is the result of a couple of meetings of some members of the new Board called by me for the purpose of securing the appointment of Mr. Patel as President for a term of three years. Several were of opinion that the appointment should be for one year and not for 3 years and the decision would have been taken by a few votes either way. Several members of the new Board, including myself, were of opinion that there was a splendid opportunity for an enlightened and progressive programme of work by the Municipality under the able Presidentship of Mr. Patel and with the support of his party. On the day following the formation of the party with about twelve members and my election as the leader I had made a proposal to Mr. Patel and to the important members of his group for the amalgamation of this party with his group, both combining into one party, the new party according to my suggestion was to be given any name that Mr. Patel's group might decide upon and I had suggested that as Mr. Patel was the President and for various reasons he might not be able to take an active interest in the party, Mr. G. V. Mavalankar or Mr. B. K. Thakor should be the leader of the proposed party. This proposal would have been accepted had the Independent Party agreed to new members being admitted by majority of votes. Mr. Patel's group wanted this provision, as they wanted to exclude a large number of those who were not with them in the previous Board. Mr. Patel's group according to my information then consisted of 15 or 17 members. We were 12; so the Independent Party realised that Mr. Patel's group would always be in the majority and the suggestion of Mr. Patel's group really amounted to their taking a decision in all matters and getting the members of the Independent Party to vote with them. The Independent Party all-along supported the President Mr. Patel. One of the objects of the Party is to support the President—whoever he may be at the time—when it can and to oppose him when it must. Except on two occasions, i.e., for the appointment of the Vice-President and of the Chief Officer, the Party had always supported Mr. Patel. Personally along with two other members of the Party I with the permission of the Party had voted for an applicant for the post other than Mr. Bhagat and Mr. Diwan.

Your correspondent and the "Praja Bandhu" seem to agree in their hostility to the Independent Party and in their desire to show and make others believe that while everything was all that could be expected during the time that Mr. Patel was the President and his group were in power, since Mr. Patel resigned and his group got into minority, all things Municipal have gone to wreck and ruin, and the responsibility for such a state of affairs is on the present office-bearers and on the Independent Party. It may, therefore, be interesting to know how he reconciles the statement made in the Gujarati leader of the "Praja Bandhu" in its issue of the 1st instant to the effect that even ordinary and simple matters take months to come out of Committees with his surprise at the reports of the Committees appointed for various schemes of improvements for not yet having come up before the Board. To sum up the situation to-day it will not be wrong to say that there was great resentment against the followers of Mr. Patel. There was a revolution and their Chief abdicated. His followers lost the powers to which they had come due to Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel is content to be without the power; but they are not; and in order to regain it, like Royalists, they are trying their best to install him again on the 'Gadi.'—Yours, etc.,

AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 5.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WEDDING

—:o:—

MANY KILLED

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

A Kumbakonam correspondent reports a disastrous fire following explosion of a petromax lamp on the occasion of a wedding at the house of a Muslim gentlemen at Tiruvalaputhur in Mayavaram Taluk. Broken pieces of glass flying in all directions struck many of the guests while burning oil which was split set fire to their clothes. Twelve persons are reported to have died as result of burns they received and eleven are lying in a precarious condition.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENED.

POONA, Sept. 7

The Poona Industrial Exhibition was opened this morning. There was a distinguished gathering present at the opening including the Minister of Agriculture and others.

The Chief of Aundh in declaring the exhibition open said that the object of the exhibition was not only to enable manufacturers to advertise their goods and secure customers for them, but also to bring producers and consumers together and get to know each others requirements. While realising that India was an agricultural country the Chief said that India should be made self-sufficient in the matter of her manufacture before she can think of building up profitable export trade. He exhorted the Municipality to take up the question of industrial development seriously in hand. He suggested that the Exhibition Committee should prepare a detailed report showing the work done during the last eight years and give a lead to those who are in the field. We must help ourselves, he said, before we can reasonably expect Government to help us. An Industrial survey was, according to him, a prime necessity.—A. P

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THE MAKERS OF MISS MAYO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Miss Mayo published her "Mother India" and its sequel the "Slaves of God", there was hue and cry all over the country, and she was ANSWERED by "Father India", "Sister India", "Awakened India", and "What not India". Reading these and like books one would have thought that social India had so far progressed as to have removed forever the notice board "No road. By order of Mann".

But the debate in the Assembly on the Sarda Bill and the news from Simla that its passing is not absolutely secure would indicate that the words on the notice board are but changed "Road repairs under consideration and closed. By order Malaviyajee". The debate also indicates that "Mother India" has her worshippers still, and it is they who are the makers of Miss Mayo, otherwise it is impossible to account for daughty leaders—lions in political field bleating like lambs when it is the question of social reform.

All lovers of Indian social reform must have been pained to see men like Kelkar of Hindu Mahasabha fame giving halting support to Sarda's Bill on child marriage 'as it stands' or to use legal terminology, these gentry are so fond of using "as at present advised". But surely none must have been surprised when amidst derision cheers Pandit Malaviyajee rose to address the House. The great "Puranist"—to call him "Sanatanist" is to insult that school of thought that claims the sole monopoly of the wisdom of the Hindus—spoke of advantages of early marriages—he did not say what he meant by "early",—of the system under which Hindu society had lived from generations to generations and asked his audience not to overlook the advantages and purpose of the system, and psychological reasons for the same, and to remember in that connection that the matter had grown from bad to worse under foreign rule, not only because of early marriages but because foreign rule had sopped the nations vitality and ignored religion. He complacently forgot that were it not for foreign rule the "satis" would be still burning on Benares "ghats" and "sonapurs" of the country. Proceeding the great Panditjee appeals to the House to so fix the age of consent as to be acceptable to Hindus, that age being so low that in several provinces the same is more than is exceeded.

This was expected of Malaviyajee but I am surprised that exclusion of Mahomedans from operations of the Bill was suggested by some on grounds which are not clear, but I hope this was not asked as privilege or right of a minority community or because the age sought to be fixed is higher than the one at which the Prophet married.

So we see that it is RELIGION, in capital letters, that opposes the Sarda's Bill. It has ever been so that religion has always opposed progress, particularly the claim of woman to humanitarian treatment. Does not the history of Europe during eighteen hundred and fifty years of the Era of Redemption bear witness to this and is it not a fact that the struggle began and was carried to a successful conclusion in the Era of scepticism? The men and women who started the revolt against unjustice and carried it to the stage of invincibility were atheists, rationalists and sceptics. Not one single Christian clergyman the world over raised a finger in the work until it had so far succeeded that the clergy had to save their faces by joining it. In Britain the pioneers were Mary Wollstonecraft, Fanny Wright, George Eliot, Harrit Martineau, Godwin, Owen, Benthain, Holyoake, Shelley, Mill—all agnosits or atheists and rationalists. In Germany, the work was done by Maxstuiner, Karl Marx, Buchner Engels, Bebel and Liebknect—all atheists. In France it was Sieyes and Concorcet, atheists, and George Sand, Michelet—Saint Simon and Fourier, all deep dyed hereties. In Scandinavia Ileson and Bjornson, all rationalists, who led the protest.

To take cases nearer home and from recent events in Bombay. Who opposed malaria campaign and covering—not closing—of wells. Was not opposition led by sixty or more Associations under the leadership of Buleshwar? With religion written in large letters on its banner. A Jain Sadhu preaches sermon referring to egg-eating and drinking propensity of Europe-returned Jains, and practically the Jains, in the name of religion, are up in arms. Some Kapoles think of agitating for widow re-marriage, and we find columns and columns in vernacular press opposing the move.

I would ask the Tartuffer whether their "religion" has not been a clog on social progress. Can they show from their account books any item to their credit so far as social progress is concerned? It is time that it is recognised that what passes as religion, unless it confirms with the spirit of time and age, must take "back seat, that "slokas" of pundits and "fatwas" of Maulanas must be discounted at hundred per cent and should not be allowed to stand in the way of progress.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Nasik, Sept. 8.

THE INSURANCE DRAIN

(Continued from page 6.)

that insurance is the handmaiden of commerce. If Commerce should thrive in a country, the first essentials are insurance and banks. The services which fire insurance companies render to a country are manifold. Furnishing indemnity is only its obvious phase. Basically its main function is to collect from the many to pay the losses of the few. If figures are only available it can be proved what huge amount is thus collected by fire companies—it is estimated something like ten crores every year. The extra benefits which would accrue from the concentration of such funds in one's own nationals are incalculable. They are worth far more than the actual indemnity.

ADVANTAGES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire companies in a large measure add to the stability of business. No mercantile credit is possible without the service of fire insurance. Banks are enabled to grant loans only on the strength of fire policies. Fire insurance service affects every department of commerce. It is the fire companies which help to minimise ravages by fire by letting the public know as to what safeguards are needed. It is part of their function to devise ways and means for fire prevention and waste. Fire companies have contributed not a little to the modern methods of city planning, construction of factories and industrial plans. Such improved methods of construction have enabled the industries concerned to get reduced rates. Lastly Fire Companies have been greatly responsible for the promotion and improvement of public Fire departments. These are some of the more important aspects of fire insurance service.

Much can be written on varied other aspects of Fire service as to how it helps in preventing arson, suppressing and removing dishonest elements in business etc., etc. As national companies begin to acquire more and more strength it will be their aim to instruct the public as to their real functions. They will then not only teach how closely they and other industries are inter-related but will also show that the economic and national regeneration of this country is closely bound up with the growth and development of such credit institutions.

HELPING FOREIGN DOMINATION.

It is unnatural to expect non-Indian companies to take the same view as national concerns. On the contrary the more the foreign interests are supported the more it will help foreign domination. The sooner, therefore, the public, particularly the insuring public of India, recognize these facts and lay fast hold on the fundamentals indicated above in regard the improvement of those branches of industries which directly affect the economic condition of a nation, the better for them and the country at large. At the present stage of insurance development in India, the companies should be looked upon as nascent industries requiring the whole-hearted support of the public. They must be nursed incessantly until they have attained to full maturity. No question of self-interest or other excuses as "old connections" etc. should be allowed to stand in the way. The public have as much duty as the promoters or shareholders of these companies to see that these companies not only develop along right lines but have also equally a right to point any errors or mistakes in the conduct of the business. To the same extent as they support, the public can also claim to have a check on the doings and actions of these companies. In so far as the Indian companies claim as a matter of birthright this support from the Indian insuring public, they in turn should have to subject themselves to searching scrutinies from the public. Thus and thus alone could the real place of such institutions in the national development of a country be seen in its true perspective. It is often urged that it is on sentimental and patriotic grounds that the Indian insurance companies ask for support from the Indian public. Nothing is farther away from the truth than this sentiment. In the first and last analysis it is self interest. In its larger aspect it is the national interest.

TRUE CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

Depression. Depression is the cry heard everywhere in India while, it is reported, America and other parts of the world are passing through a "golden age". Is it not tragic that India with all her rich natural resources cannot even pass through the wooden age? There is evidently something radically wrong somewhere in this country. It may be the foreign domination, it may be equally the economic condition, namely, that people have no money. When such is the case is it not necessary that what little money there may be available should not be deflected into channels from which it never returns. One of these drains from the country is the huge insurance premium which non-Indian companies collect. Herein lies the real explanation for the continued depression. The solution, therefore, lies in stopping this drain on the country's resources. In that way alone can our true self-interest be served. Here there is no room for sentiment. The Indian insurance companies are out to stop this drain. They merely ask the insuring public to co-operate with them in this noble task.

IRON BAR THRUST PROVES FATAL

SUSPECT ARRESTED

How a sharp iron bar thrown at a passenger in the taxi-car proved fatal was narrated at the Coroner's court on Monday morning. It appeared from evidence that Antone Manuel DeSouza was going along Lamington Road on Sunday night in a taxi car when suddenly near Shivlal Motilal Mansion a sharp iron bar was thrust at him by one Francis Simon DeSouza owing to a some previous quarrel. The bar penetrated the thigh, and soon after admission to the J. J. Hospital, Antone died of haemorrhage and shock. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect who was arrested by the police subsequently.

THE CRUELLEST WRONG OF ALL

(Continued from 6)

dian customs and beliefs are good, that is, that they permit of the freest development of each individual according to his ability. No length of time can sanctify, no special pleading approve the system of caste. It were hardly possible to devise any plan which would make the people an easier victim to foreign rule. Caste had its analogues in ancient Egypt and in certain parts of Europe in the Middle Ages, that is, where a stationary system of agriculture had tended to stereotype social forms. It is totally out of place in this machine age into which the world has finally entered, an age of gigantic forces and of swiftly advancing science. The charge against the British Government is not that they abetted the custom of caste, which often from the administrative standpoint causes inconvenience. The charge against them is that the system of paternal rule preserves, stabilises and fortifies old traditions, and retards the mutual and wholesome development of society which in a free community would quickly force them into oblivion. A Kemal Pasha is totally impossible under the present regime. Every movement which might make people heretics in one aspect of life and, therefore, rebels in another, is frowned upon. The ideal held up before Indian eyes is but the ideal of the slave. It is not for slaves to think, to imagine, to dare.

ADVANCE OR PERISH.

Recently an aeroplane flew to India and back in a week. The journey in the days of the East India Company, would have consumed the best part of a year. An airship has reached Germany in 55 hours from the United States. It is not only that physically men are now moving very fast; we can see the same speeding up on all sides in the realm of ideas. The example of a nation can be revolutionised. Woe to the people who linger in the old ways, bound by the traditions and the beliefs of their forefathers. They become the slaves of those who advance. Advance or perish,—such is the watchword of today. It is the peculiar evil of British rule in India that in our swiftly changing world, it bolts the door against those great intellectual and social movements of which only a free people is capable, and which in return make freedom possible.

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What the People Say

JERUSALEM RIOTS OR PRO-JEWISH PROPAGANDA?

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Jerusalem has once again leaped into the limelight—this time there are no miracles but Imperialist propaganda. A sudden outburst of Jewish-Arab riots is reported, and in a fatuously propagandist communique, the British Colonial Office lays the blame thick on the unfortunate Arabs whose homes have been invaded in the blessed name of creating a Jewish National Home in Palestine. This territory was parcelled out of the former Turkish Empire at the close of the War, and just as the gregarious gluttony of French Imperialism was appeased by handing over Syria, so Palestine was portioned out to the British. Though the right by which the British and the French hold their respective share of the spoils of war is exalted by the name of Mandate, the object at the bottom cannot but be described as a lordid attempt at the exploitation of Asia Minor. To make matters worse, the so-called Balfour Declaration, which in fact, is a mere apology for robbing Peter to pay Paul, gave a charter to a type of charity-fed Jewish adventurers from all lands whom Europe and America wanted to get rid of, and Palestine was soon overrun. The Jewish immigrants assumed such arrogance towards the indigenous Arabs and Jews alike that both detested the new-comer. It did not suit and has never suited Imperialist propaganda to make public the opposition of the original Jewish inhabitants to the influx of their co-religionists, the brothers-in-faith from the four corners of the globe. In the meanwhile regardless of local opposition, the game of creating a National Home for the Jews went on merrily, ambitious plans of colonization were hatched in the fertile brains of the Zionists and the Junkers in England and the megalomania of Imperialists let itself go in a mad whirl of repression of the local population.

It is very significant, too, that the present riots have followed close upon the heels of the seductive propaganda which has been carried on in the Imperialists Press by zealous Zionists all the world over about Arab intransigence in connection with the Wailing Wall. The faddist project of a National Home for the Jews has by all independent accounts been a down-right failure, and according to some accounts inundated the unhappy valley of the Euphrates with the most undesirable elements, the ne'er-do-wells from all over the habitable globe. The Colonial Office communique is not only beautifully vague, but is also shrewdly silent about the havoc caused among the Arabs by the truculent Jewish immigrants and the Imperialist troops, to say nothing of their aeroplanes, the bombing and the firing. To heighten the pathos, we read in a message which is ingenously misleading that the Jewish Colony at Beisan has been completely destroyed. One Jew has been killed and 21 injured.

A similar attempt was made in China to embroil Americans in an unwanted war against Chinese Nationalism, but the Americans were apparently more concerned with their dollars and their trade than to worry over the propagandist stunts essayed by interested parties.

The so-called conflagration in Jerusalem is nothing more than the propaganda of interested Jewish and pro-Jewish magalmaniacs very opportunely to rouse the sympathies of the Labour Government.

Britain as the Mandatory, has more serious obligations to Arabs and Jews alike. Arab intransigence—if intransigence it were—is not going to be overcome by the methods such as we have described above. The Jews may be the 'persona grata' with the British trustees of Palestine; nevertheless history will never forgive Britain if the Arabs were to be subdued by such methods even to palacate the Zionist pillars of the Empire.

The Jerusalem City Council which is Jewish, has alleged that the Arabs were making fresh attacks in new localities and even accused Government, we are told, of putting obstacles in the way of the Jews organising themselves for self-defence!! Such balderdash could never have found itself in the message conveyed by any News Agency which feels a sense of its responsibility and which is free from bias.

But that Reuter should lend itself to this kind of fatuous propaganda is not intelligible. The Labour Government has an arduous task before it. Let's hope she does not disgrace herself.

They must remember that the present anti-Arab agitation has been actuated from the covetous motives of the Jews who want willy-nilly to deprive the Moslems of their possessions and authority over the Wailing Wall. The statement made by the Grand Muf ti leaves no doubt as to the ulterior motive of the Jews who have failed to persuade the Moslems to part with their rights by the lure of money have resorted to new tactics."

The above is more or less a full copy of a special contribution to the "Indian States Journal" of August 31, 1929, the frankness and sense of which, I may sure, your readers will appreciate.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Marine Lines.

EAST INDIAN SCHOOLS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If any one wishes to know the condition of the priests at Bassein and the Bishop of Bombay he will not have to go far, for this purpose; a minute study of Milton's "Lycidas" will enable him to hit on the right point.

Before venturing to deal at length on the practices of the Episcopacy, it would be perhaps advisable to give in brief the history of the East Indian Schools and the progress they have so far made.

The East Indian Association was started for the welfare of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. Although the Association in its infancy showed some healthy signs to the community but soon the progress of the East Indian schools was checkmated by the unsympathetic attitude of the priests at Bassein and the Bishop of Bombay. The fire of troubles and obstacles was further extended by internal dissensions, petty quarrels of the members and the authorities of the Churches.

The unfortunate result was to break the venerable bond of 'Unity' and to divide the community of the East Indians into two groups with a very wide gulf between them.

For instance, the Thomas Baptista School of Papdi has gone from bad to worse during the recent years for want of funds. It is the first and foremost duty of the Association and Society to extend their helping hand towards the said institution and give every sort of encouragement so that the Thomas Baptista School may easily be raised upto the Matric standard.

In Papdi there is no English School at present, hence many young children desirous of learning the English language have to go from Bassein daily to Dadar or Bandra which is a very t rouble-some task indeed and much of the valuable precious time of the students is wasted in coming and going over from place to place.

If the community really wants to spread primary and secondary education on a large basis then its first look-out should be to do away with the current abuses of the Church.

The church authorities as a whole collect huge sums of money in some cases the amounts hoarded was found to be not less than 50 to 60 thousands of rupees with a single priest. Really such a big figure of the money amassed seems alarming and hateful as it is generally collected at the expense of the simple, illterate and poor members of the community who hardly get enough for their living even after hard toil. The money thus collected is not really the wealth; but if understood in the true sense it is the blood of the suffering humanity.

Considering the actual state of affairs the churches and Association the best course would be to deprive the priests of the huge sums which they collect at the expense of illiterate and ignorant members of the society and transfer that sum to the cause of charitable institutions and the general welfare and uplift of the people. Rightly seen such a step would not mean any hardship to the priests as they are non-family men and being once churchmen should not lead a luxurious life after their retirement—the time which is specially meant for deep devotion.

Whosoever goes to our exalted Archbishop with any complaint against the parish priest he will never care to set the things at right but simply console and satisfy the complainant with sweet, pleasing but empty promises.

It is now high time for the members of the 'East Indian Community' to do away with all factions and strife among them and present a united front and thus reform the whole system from the very core.

After the reformation is effected and the church money declared as public purse we will soon have plenty of funds at our disposal which will enable us to carry on the propaganda work in primary and secondary education at a very rapid pace and on a sounder footing.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

Papdi, Bassein.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1).

action as it would interfere with the most important instrument of credit in the country and he said the Indian Federation of Chambers were opposed to it.

A keen discussion ensued in which several members took part. Mr. Winterbothan Price was in favour of the Bill while Messrs. Neogie, Pandya, Rangaswami, Jinnah were against it. It was ultimately thrown ut by the House by the votes mentioned above.

With the disposal of the official business as set forth in the agenda in to-day's session, to-morrow will be entirely devoted to the further discussion of Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill.—Free Press.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

—:o:—

AMENDING BILL REJECTED

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir George Schuster moved that the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act be referred to a Select Committee. Sir George explained the chief features of the Bill and said that he desired to have the provisions examined in the Select Committee fully, and not to take any hasty step without fully satisfying himself that the Indian commercial community would be satisfied with it.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas led the opposition, and argued that the Government was not justified in submitting the motion at this stage. Sir Basil Blackett, when he was Finance Member, did not proceed with it when he found a difference of opinion in the Select Committee on this Bill two years ago. Now, however, the Associated Chambers of Commerce had induced the Finance Member to proceed with the Bill again, and that, shortly before the Banking Committee, which, inter alia, was to examine the whole question of negotiable instruments was to begin its labours and when the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce had opposed the Bill. Therefore, let the Bill be postponed, pending the submission and publication of the report of the Banking Committee.

Mr. Pandya regarded the present motion as inspired by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Winterbotham, the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, wished that Mr. Pandya was right, for he would not then have to wage war against the Government on so many occasions. Only the khudna type of the Hundi system was affected by the Bill, and it was not right to say that the entire Indian Commercial community was opposed to it. Sir Basil Blackett had himself expressed the opinion that unless this Bill was passed, the progress of banking would be impeded.

UNWISE AND DANGEROUS.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, who was a member of the Select Committee on the previous Bill on the matter said that it would be unwise and dangerous to proceed with the Bill at this stage, and agreed with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that it should be postponed pending enquiry by the Banking Committee. The Bill would take away the right of the holder of the instrument, and would thus affect the expansion of credit in this country.

Mr. Neogy, the Chairman of the Select Committee on the previous Bill said that if the question was so important, it should be postponed pending the enquiry by the Banking Committee, especially as the Indian community was opposed to it.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SURPRISE.

Sir George Schuster said that he was surprised at the trend of the discussion. He reiterated his desire not to proceed with the Bill if in the Select Committee there was irreconcilable difference of opinion. His sole intention in making the present motion was to enable the Select Committee to make an exhaustive enquiry into this technical subject, and submit a report which would enable the Banking Enquiry Committee to appreciate the position in all its bearings. The Banking Committee would not finish its enquiry perhaps, for two years. Why then leave the matter in abeyance till such a long time?

The motion was pressed to a division and lost by 47 votes to 42.—A. P.

BENGAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

INTENSIVE ENQUIRY ON FOOT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Mr. K. C. De, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired), Chairman, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, accompanied by Dr. J. C. Sinha and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque, M.L.C., members, is going to Birbhum on Friday, the 13th instant, to start an intensive enquiry there in consultation with the local officers, the Chairman of the District Board and other leading non-official gentlemen, who have been asked through the District Officer to meet them at Suri on the 14th at 11 a.m. Birbhum, it will be remembered, is one of the Districts, which the Committee have selected for intensive enquiry, the other places being the District of Bogra and the Sub-Division of Chandpur in Tipperah and Jamalpur in Mymensingh and the Sadar Sub-Division of Hadia District. On return from Birbhum, Mr. De intends to go to Krishnagar with the Khan Bahadur, who has already done some preliminary work there. The Committee propose to conduct their enquiry elsewhere in the light of the experience they will get in Birbhum.—Free Press.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 6.

Copper, Braziers £97-1/2

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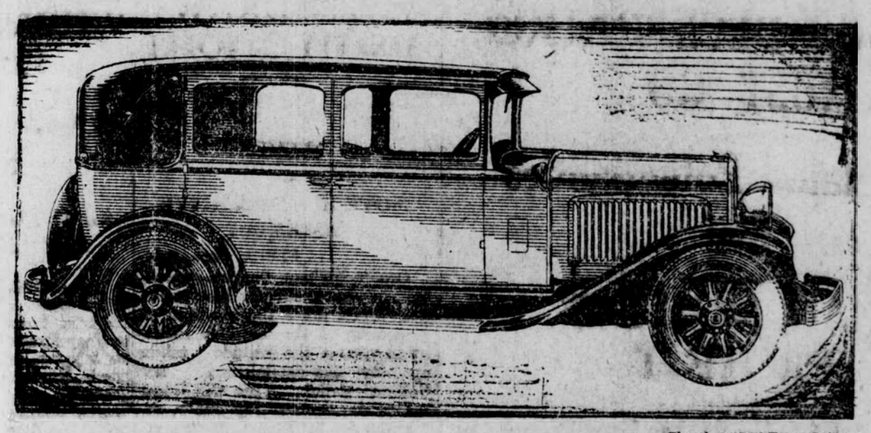

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And they have continued to recognise—as witness the thousands upon thousands of Chryslers on the roads today—that Chrysler engineering has never permitted any of that lead to be cut down.

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Chrysler slender-profile radiator—thermostatically-controlled radiator shutters—external fitments chromium-plated—"air-wing" fenders—rubber mountings for body—arched window silhouette—"Silver-Dome" high-compression engine using any fuel—seven-bearing crankshaft—rubber mountings for engine—hydraulic four-wheel brakes—hydraulic shock absorbers—spring ends anchored in live rubber.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

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INTERESTING AGENDA

REGULATION OF MARITIM MATTERS

DELHI, Sept. 7.

The 13th Session of the International Labour Conference, which is scheduled to begin at Geneva on the 10th October, 1929, has a very interesting agenda. The Conference, which is the second International Labour Conference to be held in 1929, is a purely maritime one, and the items on its agenda are confined exclusively to maritime matters. The following are the four items on the agenda.

(1) International Regulation of hours of work on board ship; (2) Protetcion of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on boardship)

(3) Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

(4) Establishment by each maritime country of the minimum of professional competency eligible from Captains navagating and Engineer Officers in charge of the watches on board merchant ships.

From the point of view of international regulation, the maritime question possess a peculiar interest. The work of the seamen is, by its very nature, largely international, and exposes him, moreover to grave dangers and disadvantages. It has, therefore, been conceded from very early times that seamen as a class should be given special legal protection. At the Washington session of the Internatinal Labour Conference, it was thought that the Draft convention, relating to hours of work, should also be made applicable at sea, but it was decided that there should be "a special ways". The Special Maritime Sessions have been subsequently held, in 1920 and 1926.

As could be seen from the agenda, the forthcoming session is bound to be an important one, as it tackles, among other things, the complicated problems of the hours of work of the seamen and the protection of the sick and the injured seamen. The Grey Report, issued by Geneva on the second item "the protection of seamen in case of sickness including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship", which has just come to hand, is a valuable and instructive document. It analyses exhaustively the existing laws, customs, and usages in various contries in respect of the protection of the sick and injured seamen with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of framing conventions for International regulation of these matters.

According to the Grey Report, the individual liability of the shipowner towards the sick or injured men is enforceable in most countries in respect of all ships, except a public vessels used for administratives purposes, pleasure yachts; fishing vessels of small tonnage. The Report gives valuable information about the kinds of risks faced by seamen and shows that according to the present usage, the right of the sick or injured seamen to medical aid and maintenance, to wages, and to repatriation are conceded in most countries.

Workmen's compensations and accident Insurance to cover the occupational risks of seamen reflected a greater diversity of practice in different countries, but the fact that they have a common object, however renders the differences observable, of secondary importance; the aims of all these is to cover the risks to which they are subject in their capacity as wage-earners. Compulsory sickness insurance for seamen has not yet been established in all maritime countries; nevertheless, under different forms it is spreading rapidly.

The Report also deals briefly with the machinery that is at present functioning in various countries for the settlement of disputes, arising out of disputed claims for benefits. At the end of the report, is appended a list of the various points on which Geneva thinks international action is possible and on which therefore, the Government of the constituent states may be consulted.—Free Press.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 7.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt: Oct./Dec. delivery sellers 38/7½.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt: Jan/Apl. delivery paid 38/6.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10 1929

BALFOUR DECLARATION MUST GO

—:o:—

It Contains Potentialities of Evil

INDIAN MUSLIMS' PROTEST

Motive Behind Palestine Trouble Exposed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans held last evening at the Holiday Park under the presidency of Moulana Abdur Rof Sahib at to protest against the policy of the British Government in Palestine, adopted a resolution that the present situation in Palestine was due to the studied policy of the British Government permitting Zionist organisations to indulge in extravagant claims, and encouraging them, by degrees, to trample upon the civil and religious rights of the Arabs and enslave them politically. Resolutions protesting against the "high-handedness" of the Jews and sympathising with the "oppressed" Mussulmans were also adopted.—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee the following resolutions regarding the Palestine incidents were passed:—

"The Calcutta Khilafat Committee is of the decisive opinion that the present situation in Palestine is due to the studied policy of the British Government in Palestine of permitting the Zionist organisation to indulge in extravagant claims and encouraging them by degrees to trample upon the civil and religious rights of the Arabs and enslave them politically.

ABROGATE BALFOUR DECLARATION.

The Committee considers that the Balfour Declaration and the manner in which it has been interpreted and administered by the Government of Palestine is the root cause of all the trouble and is unreasonable, unjust and unnatural and full of danger to the peace of the world and calls upon the British Government to abrogate it.

This meeting further considers that the declaration contains within it such potentialities for evil that it is impossible to avoid dissensions and disputes as long as it continues to be a part of the active policy of the British Government.

This committee views with grave misgivings the future of Palestine and feels that the seeds of dissension thus sown will be utilised to tighten the reins of British Administration in Syria and the British mandated territories and to continue the political enslavement of the Arabs and utters a note of protest against any attempts that may be made in this direction."—Free Press.

"PROVOKED BY JEWISH AMBITION"

—:o:—

GRAND MUFTI ON PALESTINE RIOTS

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Mufti, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the recent Arab attack was provoked by Jewish ambition and greed which aimed at gaining universal support and the reopening of the Wailing Wall question and influencing the Labour Government to amend the "status quo" as constituted by a White Paper. His Eminence referred to the alleged Jewish demonstrations in the incidents immdeiately preceding the outbreaks which turned armed but peaceful Arab demonstrators into a frenzied and uncontrollable crowd. The Grand Mufti expressed his conviction that enquiry would show that Jews were mainly responsible for the outbreaks.

A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

His Eminence declared that the Jewish demonstration at the Wailing Wall on 15th August was a political one. Young Jews adopted an offensive attitude on the Muslim quarter when a number of Muslims came to Jerusalem for prayer on 23rd August. Jews shut up their shops. His Eminence called on Muslims to return quietly to their villages; but owing to the fact that a large number of them with usual Musim sense of display were bearing swords, daggers, and sticks the Jews were either thrown into panic or they deliberately provoked the attack by firing revolvers and throwing bombs. The rising all over the country was due to the circulation of news to the effect that Jews were attacking Arabs and Holy places were endangered. His Eminence quoted as an instance the Jews desecrated the tomb of Said Naoukash, but acknowledged that previous to this the synagogue had been burnt down.

ARAB PROTEST AGAINST PROCLAMATION

Jerusalem—All Arab communities have subscribed to the protest of the Arab Executive that High Commissioner's proclamation of 1st September was issued before a proper enquiry was made. Jewish physicians deny the Arab statement that no Jews were mutilated at Hebron and demand exhumation of bodies to demonstrate facts.

JEWS URGE REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Deputies of the British Jews has adopted a resolution urging Government to ensure that the policy of establishing a Jewish National Home in Palestine becomes the principle governing the administration of Palestine, remove from their posts officials who, by neglect and indifference to the policy of the mandate, have contributed to the recent events, also take effective steps to ensure the right of Jewish worship at the Wailing Wall freely and without interference, punish all guilty of the acts of violence and render adequate reparations to the sufferers from the recent riots.—Reuter.

ALLIGATIONS AGAINST JEWS

—:o:—

REPUTATION ISSUED BY JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL IN PALESTINE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Jewish National Council in Palestine (Vaad Leumi) replying to the Arab Executive's statement cabled on 4th September refute the allegations against the Jews contained therein and say that if the Government had armed Jews, the latter would not have been slaughtered like sheep without firing shot. They declare there was pubic distribution of knives in the streets of Jerusalem to Moslems who came to town allegedly to pray on 23rd August.—Reuter.

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BRITAIN'S ROLE AS TRUSTEE

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT AT LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Colonial Office states that the situation in Palestine is reported to be quiet in all districts. British forces were actively employed in searching for hidden arms and apprehending suspected persons. In Safed and Haifa districts, Jewish colonies are being re-occupied. There is no confirmation of the unofficial reports which have been circulated to the effect that an engagement has taken place at Gaza in which British forces are alleged to have been in action against Bedouins from Sinai Peninsula and to have suffered heavy losses. On the contrary, later official reports from the same area indicate that all is quiet there.

BRITAIN'S TRUSTEESHIP.

At a meeting of League of Nations Council, at Geneva, the Finnish Foreign Minister, M. Procope, who reported on the Mandates referred to the disturbances in Palestine and said that the Council being indirectly responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, they were anxious that the British representative should enlighten them as far as possible.

Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, said that the British Government regarded the mandate for Palestine in the light of a trusteeship and he thought that the Prime Minister in his speech had fully expraessed the British Government's regret at the disturbances. The situation was now well in hand.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY ON FOOT.

Mr. Henderson laid emphasis on the fact that martial law had never been resorted to. "My Government," he said, has already issued a statement showing what steps have been taken to ascertain the immediate causes of the dispute, and Commission under Sir Walter Shaw is being organised for this purpose. I may remind you that the declaration as to its policy in Palestine has already been issued by my Government and it is fully prepared to observe all its obligations under the mandate. Inquiry has been instifuted for the immediate needs of the situation, and it will not extend to any questions of major policy."—B. O. W.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION!

—:o:—

Sequel to Tinplate Strike

MOVE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Pundit Nelkant Das has balloted the first place for his resolution which urges the abolition of protecting of the Tinplate industry in view of the attitude taken up by the capitalists in the Golmuri strike. This will come up on the 24th of September, after Mr. K. V. Ramgaswami's resolution regarding village self-government which is outstanding from the last non-official resolution day.—Free Press.

TINPLATE STRIKE CONTINUES

DRIVER DEPRIVED OF LICENSE

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 9.

The Tinplate strike continues without any change.

The driver of the Labour Association Car, which was working for the tinplate strikers in the spare hours, has been deprived of his license by the Superintendent of Police. The complaints of the strikers, that wages due to them have been withheld by the management, have not been heeded to yet, though appeals have been addressed to the Company and local officials. To-day an appeal has been sent to His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Union, asking for a fair and impartial treatment at the hands of the Government and Police officials.

Mr. Abdul Bari, M.L.C., and five other members of the Legislative Council arrived here last night from Ranchi in connection with the Tinplate strike. The Executive Committee of the Workers' Union of the Indian Cable Co. have passed a resolution of no-confidence in Mr. Homi and have removed him from the office of the President. In order to confirm this resolution, a mass meeting of the workers of the Indian Cable Company was held last evening.—Free Press.

WHERE YOUTH LEADS

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Down with Social Evils

AHMEDABAD LEAGUE'S BOLD PROGRAMME

AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

The social service department of the local Youth League has drawn up a programme of social work including the carrying on of propaganda through meetings, posters, picketing, etc., against child marriages, marriages of old persons, polygamy, dowries in marriages and favouring abolition of caste distinctions by promoting intercommunal marriages and dinners. They will also actively promote the removal of untouchability by opening schools for children of all castes and organise sports, kathas, 'bhajans' and dinners for all including untouchables. They will advocate widow remarriages and the abolition of all distinctive marks as between Hindu widows and married women whose husbands are alive. They will take active steps to stop the so-called death-dinners and the undergoing of heavy expenses incidental to marriages among Hindus. The programme will be discussed at a meeting shortly and it is expected that most of it will be adopted.—A. P.

Dr. Paranjpye resigns Presidentship of Indian Social Club

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LONDON, Sept. 9.

As a sequel to the incidents at the luncheon given by the Indian Social Club, the Committee of the Indian Social Club met privately when it is understood, it decided by ten votes to four, to remove Mr. R. S. Nehra from Secretaryship, and rejected the resolution confirming the proceedings at the luncheon, leaving the President and Secretary to bear its expenses. Dr. Paranjpye resigned the Presidency and four members of the Committee also resigned, in protest against the attitude adopted towards Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Nehra. The Committee adjourned till 13th September.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING ON SEPT 28

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Error In Date Corrected

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, in a statement to the press says:—

A slight error in the date of the next All-India Congress Committee meeting has crept in in the press announcement. The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 28th instant) and if necessary on Suday (29th instant) also. The meeting will take place in Gagaprasad Memorial Hall. The Working Committee will meet on 27th September—A. P.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF GURU GOVIND

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KARACHI HINDUS DEMAND BANK HOLIDAY

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

2,000 Hindus, at a public meeting held at Karachi, passed a resolution unanimously, requesting the Government to make Sri Guru Gobind Singh's Birth Anniversary, which is now only a sectional holiday for the Sindh Hindus, a Bank Holiday and thanking the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Karachi, for making the same proposal and requesting the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to support it.—Free Press.

SWIMMING COMPETITION

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All India Contest in Ganges

18 YEARS LAD FINISHES COURSE IN RECORD TIME

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Many thousands of spectators thronged the banks and bed of the Ganges witnessing the All-India 30 miles swimming competition between Hooghly and Calcutta. Mr. Nolin Mullick (18 years) finished the first covering of the course in record timing of 4 hours and 34 minutes defeating the last two years' holder Janan Chatterjee who completed it in five hours. Last year, Mr. Mullick finished 1-1/2 miles ahead of Chatterjee who came second, Kali Rakhit following third, out of the 17 competitors participating.—Free Press.

MAHATMA IN BHOPAL

—:o:—

ROUSING WELCOME

BHOPAL, Sept. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Miraben and party arrived in Bhopal this afternoon by the Lahore Express.

All important State officers, including the Military Secretary, Personal A.D.C. to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, were at the station to receive Mahatmaji. Drs. Ansari and Abdur Rahman were also present. The former who came specially from Delhi bore a message from His Highness expressing regret at his inability to be personally present at the station to receive Mahatmaji, due to a sprain in his knee.

An enthusiastic crowd greeted Mahatmaji at the station. Mahatmaji, Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj and party were then taken straight to the Rahat Manzil Palace where arrangements for their stay is made.

Soon after reaching at the Rahat Manzil Palace, Gandhiji paid a visit to His Highness to enquire after his health.—Free Press.

16 DAYS OF OPPRESSIVE HEAT

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YET NOT A DROP OF RAIN

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Sixteen days of oppressive heat have passed without a drop of rain over a wide area of south and South-east England, and this, it is officially admitted, constitutes a drought, the second one this year. Forecasts indicate the continuance of the heatwave, which reached the peak in London yesterday with the shade temperature at 88.—Reuter.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hudson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Page, Mr. J. L. Hamilton and Miss Page dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS ON ALI BROS.

Protest Of S. African Indian Congress.

—:o:—

SIR. K. V. REDDI TO NEGOTIATE WITH UNION GOVT.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.

Durban—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Congress, attended by repersentatives from the Cape of Good Hope, the Transvaal and Natal has passed a resolution deploring the conditions imposed on the Ali Brothers by the Union Government. This is the first time that the Congress has made any pronouncement on the matter.

MUSLIM BODIES' BLUNDER.

In appealing to his co-religionists to refrain at present from making any further representations while the matter has become the subject of negotiations between the Union Government, Sir K. V. Reddi and the South African Indian Congress, Mr. Ismail Gora, President, Anjuman Islamic Society, Durban, states that the blunder in the first place was made by Muslim bodies which arranged with the Union Government for the visit of the Ali Brothers by acceding to the restrictive conditions.

OPENING UP NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNION GOVERNMENT

Lourenco Marquez—Maulana Shaukat Ali has received intimation that Sir K. V. Reddi has been requested by the Indian Government to open up negotiations with the Union Government for authority to allow the Ali Brothers to tour the Union for eight weeks without any restriction. If this is granted Maulana Shaukat Ali says he will not wait for his brother; and if this is not granted he will approach the Mocambique Government for permission to hold a conference at Lourenco Marquez of the Islam delegates from the Union.—Reuter.

KHANZADI MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Sind Press Comments on Withdrawal

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Sept. 9

A storm of criticism rages over the reported withdrawal of Bhutto case by the Bombay Government in the provincial vernacular English press. Popular newspapers "Sindh observers "Hindoo" "Sindvasi' etc., all condemn Government action in the strong terms in its Thursday's and Friday's Editorials. The "Sindh Observer" characterises the withdrawal a scandal of the first magnitude. The paper states "We now ever since the inauguration of the case powerful influences are at work We saw at Poona, last month a paid European emissary of Mr. Bhutto at work to get the case withdrawn. Sindh members also set themselves the task of rescuing a fellow Zamindad from the trouble and the cumulative effect has resulted in the withdrawal of the case which in the opinion of every thinking man in Sindh, Hindu Muslim, Christian or Parsi is a scandal of the first magnitude".

A GRAVE REFLECTION.

After stating the withdrawal as great a blunder as launching the prosecution against Mr. Nariman in the Back Bay case, the paper states "His Excellency came with the reputation to hold scales even between various communities in the presidency and do justice pure and unadulterated between man and man, high or low. But the withdrawal of the Khanzadi murder case constitutes a grave reflection on the sense of fairplay and justice of the Bombay Government. Is this the way the papers asks to create confidence of impartiality in Government? Is this the way to express Government anxiety of proper administration of justice in Sindh When a poor man's wife is kidnapped raped and murdered, her husband should get no redress at the hands of courts of Sarkar Bahadur? The paper thinks: "The Government of Bombay has administered a slap in the face of the Judicial Commissioner's court the highest tribunal in the province of Sindh by ordering the withdrawal. Here was a High Court of Province moved after the case was committed to sessions on behalf of the accused Judge Aston went very carefully into the case and refused to quash the committal order on the ground. There was enough evidence, direct and circumstantial to put the case before a jury, and he added. The committing Magistrate would have wrongly exercised discretion if he had not committed the case to Sessions'. In face of this judicial pronouncement of the highest court Government orders light-heartedly the withdrawal of the case from the sessions court.

JUSTICE MUST BE DONE. LET HEAVENS FALL.

"Was ever an opinion of the highest Court so unceremoniously, so cavalierly treated"? after stating that the session Judge has adjourned the case and asked the Public Prosecutor to state the grounds of withdrawal which he could not give at the time of presenting the withdrawal application, and which Mr. Elphinston, Bhutto's counsel, took upon himself to give as weak evidence and enormous expenditure of the prosecution case, but to which the public Prosecutor stated he did not subscribe, the paper thinks: "there is an opportunity to the Bombay Government to review the situation to save itself irreparable damage that it may otherwise cause to its own rejutation by confirming a hasty action ordering withdrawal of the case". The paper hopes the Bombay Government will take advice honestly and honourably given, and concludes: "We have often heard remarks from judges of High Courts that justice should be done though heavens fall. Let us see who falls in this case justice or the Bombay Government."

PARSI NEW YEAR IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

BANQUET SPEECHES IN HOTEL CECIL

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Parsee Association of Europe celebrated the Parsee New Year with a banquet at Hotel Cecil. Sir Mancherjee Bhowanagree presided. Sir Pheroze Sethna paid a tribute to Sir Atul Chatterjee's services and suggested that the Government should consider Sir Atul's claims to the Governorship of an Indian Province.

Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad also spoke.—Reuter.

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